



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR
1932-33

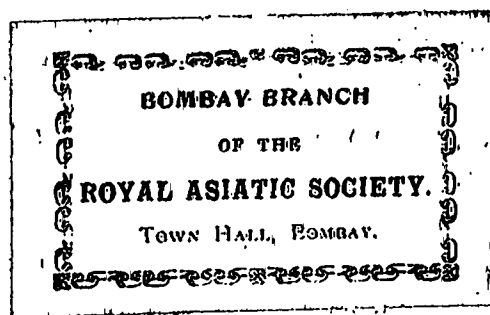


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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the “General Summary”—deals with the calendar year 1933 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1932-33 except where it is specifically stated otherwise. The usual map has been omitted as it has been decided to prepare it only when the “red-letter” chapters of the Report are re-written.



PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The year 1933 has been comparatively **General** uneventful. In the pages that follow the various matters of interest will be found in their appropriate places but by way of introduction mention may be made here of some of the outstanding features of the year.

There was no change in the administration. His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. There were no changes either in the Executive Council, of which the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., continued to be the Vice-President, or in the Ministry.

Politically the atmosphere remained free from violent disturbance. Civil disobedience finally ceased to be a menace to the public tranquillity and responsible adherents of the Congress party tended more and more to adopt a constructive programme on constitutional lines. The constitutional proposals contained in the White Paper though considered disappointing were criticised on their merits with moderation.

The agricultural season was on the whole favourable following a good monsoon, but the price of agricultural products remained low and showed a tendency to fall. The economic situation arising out of the world-wide depression necessitated a careful husbanding of resources, but it was found possible without unbalancing the

budget to grant a remission of land revenue amounting to rupees thirty-three lakhs as a measure of relief to the agricultural population hard hit by the fall in prices.

In the sphere of law and order a disquieting feature was the discovery of a conspiracy promoted by emissaries from the north to extend to this Presidency the cult of terrorism. Otherwise the year was on the whole peaceful and the figure for grave crime was the lowest on record.

Public Health continued to be good and the great festivals of the Kumbakonam Mahamagham and the Kistna Pushkaram left no cholera in their wake. Amongst works of public utility may be mentioned the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Mettur Project which advanced towards completion.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon made a prolonged tour through the Presidency in December. Their arrival in Madras coincided with weather disturbances attendant upon a cyclone. Though the rain disappointed the public, it did not damp their enthusiasm, and a warm welcome was accorded to Their Excellencies.

Political

2. There had been a marked decline in civil disobedience activities even before the beginning of the year 1933. During the first quarter of the year sporadic efforts to keep the campaign alive continued to be made but failed to evoke public support. Signs were not wanting that the organizers of the campaign were themselves losing faith in the efficacy of this mode of agitation. Picketing was still the most widespread form of activity but stray cases occurred of demonstrations of an irresponsible and unseemly nature. In connexion with the celebration of "Independence Day" on

January the 26th at Madras four Congress volunteers gained admission to the visitors' gallery of the Council Chamber where they created a disturbance by shouting slogans, throwing down lighted crackers, scattering leaflets and burning a small Union Jack. Two post office pillar boxes were locked up during the night in Salem, and on the front doors of a well-known business concern in Madras City were found padlocks bearing the inscriptions "Confiscated to the Nation" and "Congress Independence Army." On the West Coast an effort to establish a Congress postal service had to be suppressed. By the month of April the movement had practically come to a standstill. Its subsequent formal suspension consequent on Mr. Gandhi's fast afforded an opportunity to constitutionally-minded Congress adherents of pressing for a complete re-orientation of Congress policy on constructive lines. Mr. Gandhi's call to individual civil disobedience emanating from the conference of Congress leaders held at Poona in July met with little response, though Mr. Rajagopalachari and a band of sixteen companions made an attempt at a spectacular march in Salem district. Responsible Congress opinion had by then definitely acknowledged the futility of continuing the civil disobedience campaign in any form and was awaiting a lead towards a constructive policy which would command the popular support that had been lost. Dissatisfaction with the methods of Mr. Gandhi and the younger Nehru led to the formation of several new parties which while seeking to preserve their nominal connexion with the Congress organization advocated agitation on constitutional lines. While the leaders of these parties were engaged in propaganda

work, Congress diehards still endeavoured to maintain a desultory campaign of individual civil disobedience by staging demonstrations on the 'accepted lines from time to time, but there was no disguising the fact that public interest had definitely evaporated. With the approach of Mr. Gandhi's tour in the Presidency on behalf of the movement for the removal of untouchability, all Congress energies were diverted into making preparations for his welcome and stirring up enthusiasm for the cause.

Interest in this movement had been aroused at the beginning of the year when requests for leave to introduce temple entry bills both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Madras Legislative Council were pending the Governor-General's sanction. Support for these bills was mobilised by meetings and conferences at various places in the Presidency. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Devadas Gandhi toured extensively in the Tamil country and addressed numerous meetings. Referenda were taken in four centres on the lines of that at Guruvayur. The propaganda was largely conducted by Congressmen and had the inevitable effect of mobilising orthodox opposition. Various protest meetings were held at which champions of established tenets proclaimed that the bills injuriously affected their religious beliefs and customs and demanded that Government should maintain the position of non-interference in religious matters. Sanction accorded to the introduction of legislation on this subject in the Assembly failed to satisfy the advocates of temple entry for the untouchables, but with the postponement of consideration of the bill public interest rapidly declined. Public meetings both for and against the campaign continued to be held

throughout the year, but it became evident that for the time being the movement had lost all real momentum. Even Mr. Gandhi's fast in May, though arousing a temporary display of popular emotion, made very little real impression, and the response to the constructive programme of Harijan uplift had been disappointing when Mr. Gandhi started on an extensive tour through the Presidency in December for purposes of propaganda and for the collection of funds. Mr. Gandhi attracted large crowds but the financial response to his appeal did not come up to his expectations and it is too soon yet to say how far he will have succeeded in reviving public interest in the cause.

A novel and disquieting feature in the sphere of political activity in this Presidency appeared in the subversive activities of agitators educated in the school of violence. Reference is made in the following pages to criminal outbreaks in which firearms and bombs were employed to terrorise the police and the public. Presumably influenced by newspaper accounts of these outrages, three youths of Madras City, including a watchman of the Rayapuram Medical School, conspired to waylay the accountant on his way back with money from the bank and, failing in this, made an unsuccessful attempt to plunder the safe in the school. Their design seems to have been to procure weapons with which to murder the Police Inspector who shot one of the Punjab revolutionaries in Linga Chetti Street in May. Fortunately there is reason to think that the police have been successful in rounding up most of the protagonists of anarchist violence in this Presidency.

A regrettable feature of the year was the recrudescence of strong communal feeling in

several parts of the Presidency. In Anantapur on Bakr-id Day, for the first time in forty years, Muhammadans objected to a Hindu procession passing by a mosque and a lathi charge on unruly elements was necessary before order was restored. Similar trouble occurred in April at Kollegal. At Kamudi in Ramnad district the Muslims who obstructed a procession of Nadars were dispersed by force; at Ambur (North Arcot) the police had to resort to firing after a clash between Muhammadans and Adi-Dravidas. In Calicut, Nandyal and several other places constant vigilance on the part of the guardians of law and order was necessary to avert serious trouble.

In the sphere of local politics interest centred chiefly on the agitation for the reduction of land revenue assessment due to the Government. This demand was first voiced in the Legislative Council in February, during the budget session, when the Government expressed their inability to meet a resolution for an all-round reduction of 12½ per cent. A similar resolution proposing a remission of 25 per cent in the existing rate of assessment on ryotwari lands was brought forward again in October. This was followed by considerable rural agitation, mainly in Tanjore. In December the Government's decision to remit entirely the portion of land revenue suspended in the previous fasli and to refer the question of further concessions to the Finance Committee was well received.

Among events of a wider importance the publication of the White Paper proposals was anxiously awaited in political circles. While the proposals were condemned as reactionary and retrograde by extremists, responsible public opinion in the Presidency showed itself ready to accept the

substance of the new constitutional scheme subject to amendments designed to remove what were held to be impediments in the way of genuine self-government. But outside Madras City and some of the larger mufassal centres, strikingly little interest was evinced in the proposals. The plight of South Indian bankers in Saigon excited widespread sympathy amongst members of the community to which they belonged and in the Press which urged the Government of India to do everything in their power to protect Indians from unfair discrimination. The imposition of duties on Japanese textiles to put a stop to dumping was favourably received. The proposed transfer of Aden was criticised in the nationalist press as a serious blow to Indian trade.

3. Several districts suffered by floods or cyclone during the year. Prices continued to be low and contraction of credit was a marked feature of agricultural economy, but there was no scarcity of food-stuffs necessitating famine operations anywhere. Shortage of ready money among agriculturists was not so serious as to cause noticeable difficulty in the collection of land revenue. In view of current economic conditions, however, Government remitted the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue of fasli 1342, the collection of which had been suspended earlier in the year, and further land revenue concessions were under consideration at the close of the year. Economic

The south-west monsoon broke early on the West Coast, on the 22nd of May, and gave heavy rains till the end of September. In the rest of the Presidency the monsoon did not strengthen till July, but most of the districts had little cause for complaint as the total rainfall received by them from July to September was near the

average. The monsoon may on the whole be considered to have been favourable. The total extent of land under cultivation by the 25th of September, both under dry and wet crops, was well above the average.

The north-east monsoon followed close on the heels of the south-west monsoon. In October the rainfall was normal but it fell below the average during the following month, and was weak in December.

Though conditions were generally fair for the Presidency as a whole, disastrous effects from floods were experienced in several districts. In August floods in the Gōdāvāri, the Kistna and the Budameru caused damage to many thousands of acres of cultivated land and rendered large numbers homeless in Kistna, Guntūr, West Gōdāvāri, and East Gōdāvāri districts. In the south, the towns of Srīvilliputtūr and Sāttūr in Ramnad district and portions of Tinnevely district were severely affected by floods in November. A cyclone struck parts of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly in the third week of December. Though the full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained, the information available shows that there was loss of human life, and that considerable damage was done to property. Officials and non-officials alike took prompt action in relieving distress and repairing damages wherever necessary.

**Legislative
Council**

4. The Legislative Council sat on 39 days during the year. Thirty-four days were allotted for official business, though some non-official business was taken up on three of these days, and five days were allotted solely for non-official business. The term of the Council, which normally should have expired on 5th November 1933, was extended for another year in view of the pending

constitutional changes and the improbability of a new Council under the existing constitution running its full course.

Seventeen Government bills were passed during the year. Most of them were amending Acts intended to remedy defects or remove ambiguities which had crept into earlier legislation. Of those which need be mentioned here, the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act provided for the better regulation of the purchase and sale of cotton, groundnut and tobacco and enabled the Local Government to exercise control over the purchase and sale of these crops in any specified area. The interests of minors under the guardianship of the Court of Wards were protected by the Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, which excluded the operation of section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, against the property of a ward. By the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act the designation of the President of the Madras Corporation changed to that of the Mayor of Madras. The Madras District Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act and the Madras Local Boards (Third Amendment) Act gave powers to Government to appoint health officers and engineers for municipalities and district boards and district panchayat officers for district boards. As its name implies, the Madras Wild Elephants' Preservation (Amendment) Act sought to offer further protection to these animals by imposing penalties on the shooting at or destruction of a female wild elephant without a special licence. The most important piece of legislation of the year was the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act embodying alterations proposed by various committees constituted by Government since the year 1922. This Act and the Madras Forest

(Amendment) Act, out of the 17 official Bills, have not yet become law, as they are awaiting the sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General.

Among the non-official bills which became law during the year the following merit special mention. The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act provided for the appointment of executive officers with defined statutory powers in certain municipalities. The Madras Marumakkattayam Act and the Madras Nambudri Act were enacted to define and amend in certain respects the law relating respectively to the communities governed by the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance and to the Nambudris and certain other kindred communities, in regard to marriage and divorce, partition and intestate succession. They are of very great importance as affecting the social life of the communities governed by these laws in the West Coast. Government was empowered to reserve seats in Panchayat Boards for Muslims and Christians, in addition to Adi-Dravidas, by the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act. The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Act provided for the better administration and governance of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams and for the proper utilization of the funds thereof.

The number of resolutions tabled during the year (excluding motions for the adjournment of the business of the Council and motions on the budget) was 524, but only five actually came up for discussion. Of the 1,094 cut motions on the budget for which notice was given, only 30 were discussed and one was carried. No budget allotments were certified by His Excellency the Governor. Leave of the Council was granted for three motions of adjournment to "discuss definite

matters of urgent public importance." Two of these, relating to orders passed by Government concerning local bodies, were defeated and the third, raising questions connected with public servants disbanded as a measure of retrenchment, was withdrawn. One thousand one hundred and forty questions were received of which 805 were answered in Council.

5. The record of police activities during the year 1933 was a very satisfactory one. Though the number of murders and robberies showed an increase, this was more than counter-balanced by the decrease in dacoity, house-breaking and theft, and crime on the whole was less than in the previous year. Moreover, there was considerable improvement in the detection of true cases reported, especially of grave crime such as robbery and murder. Preventive action by the police was also more vigorous and criminal tribes were rounded up systematically, the provisions of the Madras Criminal Tribes Act being strictly applied. Police

A disquieting feature in the history of crime in this Presidency was the incursion from Northern India of armed revolutionaries of a dangerous type. In April the public were shocked to hear of an armed raid by daylight on the Ootacamund branch of the Travancore National Bank. The police took very prompt action. Four of the six persons concerned in the raid were arrested very soon after while attempting to escape through neighbouring districts: in resisting arrest one of them shot and wounded a Sub-Inspector of the railway police. The remaining two were arrested subsequently in the City when it proved that the raiders formed part of a gang of terrorists from Northern India who had made their headquarters

there and were manufacturing bombs with a view to committing political crimes. The clue to the existence of this gang was afforded by the explosion of a bomb in Rayapuram on the night of the 1st of May, resulting in the death of an unknown youth. The gang was marked down in a thickly populated area of Madras City and captured on 3rd May, after a fight in which a bomb was thrown at the police and one of the culprits was shot dead by an Inspector. A very outstanding and gratifying feature of the events leading up to this encounter was the help rendered by the public to the forces of law and order. In July investigations conducted by the City Police led them to suspect the existence of a widespread conspiracy radiating from Madras with the object of committing armed dacoity, robbery and political assassination. Several arrests were made. As a result of other investigations made in East Gōdāvari a number of persons were arrested and charged with having conspired to assassinate the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada. In March a scare was caused by the discovery in His Excellency the Governor's box in the Legislative Council Chamber of a loaded revolver, but investigation failed to show how it got there.

Serious communal riots broke out during the year at eleven places in the Presidency. The police, however, rose to the occasion. In several other places impending trouble was averted by timely action. The state of factious feelings at Aruppukkottai (Ramnad district) and Vajrakarur (Anantapur district) necessitated the continuance of the additional police forces located in those places. An additional force had also to be drafted to Attayampatti in Salem district.

As a result of the development of political crime it was found necessary to increase the executive staff of the special branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and to reorganize and strengthen the District Special Branch staffs.

6. Though crime on the whole was less than in 1932, as already stated under police administration, the increase in the volume of grave crime was marked in the districts of Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely. All the same, except for three conspiracy cases mentioned elsewhere in this summary which evoked a great deal of public interest on account of the element of revolutionary violence which entered into them, the year on the whole must be considered uneventful so far as criminal justice is concerned.

**Criminal
Justice**

The formation of a special court in the City of Madras sitting for two hours every morning on week days, for the trial of cases of cruelty to animals, deserves passing notice.

7. So far as civil justice is concerned, the economic depression resulted in a noticeable decrease in the quantity of litigation in the mufassal courts of the Presidency. In the High Court, though there was a marked increase in insolvency work, the number of second appeals and of suits filed on the original side declined. On the other hand the work of the Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Court became heavier.

**Civil
Justice**

Two sub-courts were sanctioned during the year as well as the appointment of an additional District Judge, five additional Sub-Judges and three additional District Munsifs. One District Munsif's Court and the posts of two additional Sub-Judges and five additional District Munsifs were, however, abolished.

Prisons

8. Apart from temporary overcrowding of certain jails, a position easily remedied by transfers of prisoners to other jails more favourably situated, there was no undue strain on prison accommodation during the year. The daily average population of convicts and civil prisoners fell, though that of prisoners under trial rose slightly. In spite of persistent attempts made by certain prisoners convicted in connexion with the civil disobedience movement to undermine discipline by obstructive tactics and a wanton defiance of jail rules, order was well maintained and the number of prison offences decreased. The health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and the number of admissions to hospital declined.

One hundred and sixty-seven prisoners were released conditionally on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards, 33 on medical grounds and 154 under the scheme of premature release of Mappilla Rebellion prisoners. Of those convicted in connexion with the civil disobedience movement 32 obtained their liberty on tendering apology. Seventy-five prisoners who volunteered were sent to the Andamans under the scheme for the colonization of those islands.

The two borstal schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah continued to make good headway. In the certified schools, the general atmosphere was very satisfactory and all branches of training were carried on in a progressive and sympathetic spirit.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society did another year of useful work. At Rajahmundry, a home for discharged prisoners was completed during the year but has not been opened yet.

Registration and companies

9. There were no special features in the administration of the Registration Department during the year 1933. Four new offices were

opened, in addition to two temporary offices which were continued. The income from registrations fell slightly as a result of the economic depression.

There was an abnormal increase in the number of companies registered during the year, the figure 177 being the highest on record since the Indian Companies Act came into force. Nearly three-fourths of the new floatations were either trading and manufacturing companies or banking, loan and insurance companies. The largest floatation of the year was the Mecca Jeddah Railway Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 60 lakhs. The registration of firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, commenced in the third week of May and 433 firms were registered before the end of the year.

10. Owing to the slump in the price of land and its produce members of co-operative societies found difficulties in repaying loans obtained by them in more prosperous days. Overdues from members to the primary societies and from societies to Central Banks consequently continued to increase. Another result was restriction on further borrowings by members and a marked shrinkage in the loan business of societies and Central Banks. This accounts for the large surpluses which Central Banks found themselves compelled to carry in spite of a reduction in the rates of interest.

Co-operation

The policy of caution in registering new societies was continued, greater attention being devoted as in the last three years to the rectification or liquidation of bad societies. At the end of the year as many as 1,368 societies were under liquidation. A scheme for a detailed examination of all loans due to primary societies in order to

test the soundness of the investment made in these societies by Central Banks was introduced about the close of the year.

The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank had a very successful year on the whole. Though the number of sound applications for loans was not sufficient to off-set the large accumulation of funds, the volume of loan business was about three times as much as in 1932. The South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., showed that it had come to stay by issuing, during 1933, its second year of existence, over six hundred policies for an aggregate sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The working of the Postal R.M.S. Mutual Benefit Fund also showed steady expansion during the year.

**Local
boards
and
municipalities**

11. Coming now to local administration, the municipal council of Palacole was dissolved and the municipal councils of Bezvada and Chidambaram were superseded for a period of two years as they were torn by faction and unable to discharge their duties. The Chairman of Guntūr Municipality was removed for abusing his powers. Of panchayat boards, five had to be abolished and four superseded temporarily, while the presidents of six boards had to be removed for violating or abusing powers vested in them. It was, however, found possible to reconstitute the municipal council of Madura which had been superseded earlier.

Commissioners were appointed to eighteen municipalities under the powers newly conferred on Government by the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1933.

On the recommendation of the special officer appointed in 1932 to examine the finances of local bodies and suggest means for stabilization,

Government are contemplating legislation for the reimposition of tolls on non-motor vehicles. Another proposal under consideration is the abolition of taluk boards, which appear to be redundant, as they perform no function which cannot be satisfactorily performed either by a district or a panchayat board.

12. Both in the foreign trade on private account and in the coasting trade there was a very marked fall during the year. The decrease in foreign imports was due to smaller receipts of bullion, oils, cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, sugar and silk (artificial and raw), dyeing and tanning substances, partly counterbalanced by larger arrivals of vehicles, machinery and mill-work. In foreign export trade there were smaller shipments of tanned skins, coloured piece-goods, tea and gold, counterbalanced by larger shipments of castor, groundnut, tobacco and raw cotton. The value of the coasting trade dropped by about Rs. 143 lakhs.

Trade
and ports

The receipts and tonnage handled at the port of Madras showed an increase over that of last year. A regular steamship service between Madras and Siam was established by the Japanese firm of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the first of the vessels arriving at Madras at the beginning of September with a consignment of rice. Three major works estimated to cost a total of about Rs. 2 lakhs were undertaken during the year. The port was affected by cyclonic weather on three occasions, the third one lasting for about five days from the 13th of December. All the quay berths became untenable and at one time heavy seas were breaking continuously over the eastern break-water, but no material damage was done.

The gross revenue of the Tuticorin Port was affected by the general trade depression, there being a decrease under both exports and imports. There was also a fall in passenger traffic owing to the greater popularity of the Mandapam and Dhanushkodi route among emigrants.

The third Conference on the future of the Cochin Harbour was held at Ootacamund in June. Pending the sanction of the Government of India to the estimates for capital works, a restricted programme was in operation during the year. Receipts from port dues, landing and shipping dues and pilotage fees showed an appreciable increase as compared with last year.

The collection from port dues at the minor ports of the Presidency, excluding Cochin and Tuticorin, was on the increase. There was a large export of rice to Ceylon from the ports of Adirampatnam and Tirumulavasal while heavy shipments of groundnut and castor seeds were made from Masulipatam. The passenger traffic to Rangoon continued to be dull. Disturbed weather conditions during the south-west monsoon resulted in the loss of a few cargo boats at Calicut. A severe cyclonic storm of great intensity caused a certain amount of damage to the port of Cuddalore in December. No work of importance was done at any of the ports except the usual operations connected with maintenance and dredging.

Agriculture

13. As mentioned in the body of the report there was a falling off in the rush for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. In the examinations for the agricultural degree the percentage of success continued to be very high. The year witnessed an important advance in agricultural education with the sanction accorded by

Government for the opening of ten short practical courses for the benefit of educated unemployed youths of the land-owning classes. Only the course in Farm management was actually undertaken during the year.

Research work on various lines continued to be the subject of particular attention. A scholar of the Madras University was engaged at the coconut station at Kasaragod on the morphological characters which affect the yield of coconuts. In the botanical gardens experiments in "budding" made with hill roses proved successful. The survey and investigation of banana varieties in the Presidency gave interesting results. Analysis of soils undertaken last year was continued. Jaggery of a very high creamy colour and keeping quality was produced by the use of activated carbon obtained from paddy-husk as a clarifying and decoloring agent. The use of coconut and groundnut oils as illuminants was under study. Experiments in the cultivation of all the principal crops in the Presidency were made at the various stations. Attempts were made to evolve a strain of Cambodia cotton suited to rain-fed conditions. In view of the increasing importance of the sugar industry arising from the protection afforded to it, all the agricultural research stations cultivated a large number of varieties of sugarcane.

Additional information was obtained about the biology of agricultural pests like the paddy stem-borer, the coconut beetle, and the chillies thrip and of methods of controlling them. The use of calcium arsenate, crude oil emulsion and tobacco dust as insecticides against many common pests was popularized. In order to control the diseases of bud-rot affecting palmyras in Palghat taluk, the

Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act was put into operation.

The mechanical seed drill referred to last year was developed further and samples sent out to the districts for purposes of demonstration. Ryots were encouraged to use improved implements of agriculture by the offer of state loans for purchasing them.

Livestock research was mainly confined to Hosur, the station at Chintaladevi having been closed down. In order to improve the strain of cattle ryots were encouraged to buy breeding bulls from the department. In addition, stud bulls were placed in various veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Research work was initiated in the various aspects of bee-keeping. Fifteen broods of eri silk worms were successfully reared and eggs distributed to clients all over the Presidency.

The several improvements advocated by the department were taken to the doors of the ryots and sale of improved strains of seeds was made through the agency of co-operative societies and agricultural associations. Every possible help was rendered to ryots in marketing their produce. A scheme for the marketing of groundnut of the ryots in North and South Arcot districts was brought into operation with the help of the Co-operative Department and the Central Banks at Cuddalore and Tiruvannamalai. Another important feature of the year's activities was the participation by the Department of Agriculture in the rural development work started at Tiruvallur by the Public Health Department to which reference has been made on another page.

Veterinary

14. The outstanding feature in veterinary administration during the year was the exceptionally

low incidence of rinderpest. Black-quarter and haemorrhagic septicaemia, however, increased in comparison with previous years.

Several important advances were made in the realm of research. Encouraging results were obtained in the use of goat virus in inoculations against rinderpest as an alternative to serum simultaneous inoculations. The Special Rinderpest Officer submitted a detailed report on the prevalence and control of rinderpest in this Presidency before his term expired during the year. Under a scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research an officer was appointed to investigate into veterinary diseases. Various experimental studies of the diseases of black-quarter, pseudo fowl-pest, carcinoma and nasal granuloma, initiated last year in the laboratory of the Madras Veterinary College, were continued.

There was no increase in the number of veterinary institutions. Officers of the Veterinary department continued to do the work of meat inspection for several local bodies.

The first batch of students trained under the new curriculum introduced in 1930 passed out of the Madras Veterinary College in March. Forty students were admitted to the College during the year, and seven attended the six months' Refresher course held during the year.

15. The fishing season, which had been ex- **Fisheries**
ceptionally poor on the West Coast at the beginning of the year, suddenly improved after July when shoals of oil sardines re-appeared in their usual abundance after an absence of ten years. On the East Coast, however, conditions were not so favourable. Social work for the advancement

of the fishing community, which had received a set-back owing to the economic depression and the poverty of the fishing season, began to show signs of improvement with the return of better times.

Research work on the usual lines was continued at the biological stations at West Hill, Calicut and Krusadai. Encouraging results were obtained from preliminary experiments in the use of carbon dioxide for the storage of semi-dried prawns. It is hoped that the process, when completed, will enable curers to reach distant markets, a thing now impracticable owing to the rapid deterioration of prawns cured by present methods. The attempt to interest fishermen in the coble as a fishing boat was successful. A modified form of the Japanese diving apparatus tried this year enables divers to remain a much longer period under water. A scheme of rural pisciculture submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research received the approval of the governing body of that council and is likely to be put in practice as soon as funds are available.

Of the pearl banks inspected during the year only a small uncharted bank was found to contain oysters. The first step towards the formation of a pearl oyster park was taken this year with the transportation of 558 young oysters to Krusadai Island where they are kept under observation in special cages anchored in the sea.

Forests

16. A measure of important administrative convenience carried out during the year in the Forest department was the removal of the District Forest office establishment from the control of Collectors, the clerical staff being re-classified and re-grouped on a Presidency basis.

The total area of reserved forests now is just over nineteen thousand square miles, of which an area of 3,343 square miles is managed by panchayats under the control of the Board of Revenue.

Steady progress has been made in the study of the silvicultural requirements of the principal species of trees and of the best methods of establishing regeneration. Most promising results have been obtained in the method adopted for the regeneration of gaps in deciduous timber forests after selection fellings. Much information has been acquired about the artificial regeneration of sandalwood. The planting of casuarina along the seashore in Lower Gōdāvari and Nellore has been continued successfully.

Government subsidies for research into the spike diseases of sandalwood, which had been carried out for sometime past at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, were discontinued from October as no tangible results were obtained.

The slump in the timber market, which showed no signs of abatement, did not permit of any profitable return on the sale of timber logs. But even though the prices realized were low, every effort was made to dispose of old stock. Track sleepers were supplied to the railways as usual and contracts for purchase of special-sized sleepers till the end of March 1935 have been obtained from them. Owing to the uneconomic competition of private contractors arising from the drop in the market rate the Forest department has, however, decided to discontinue the supply of metre gauge and broad gauge sleepers in 1934-35.

Attempts are being made to extend the retail sales of sandalwood for domestic and ceremonial purposes.

Industries

17. The Department of Industries continued its manifold activities during the year. There was an increasing demand for the assistance of the intelligence bureau, which aims at aiding new industries and expanding existing enterprises by supplying private persons with expert advice on suitable markets, sources of raw materials and similar questions. Very few commercial concerns, however, attempted to avail themselves of the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act and only one loan of Rs. 8,000 was disbursed. The investigations carried out by the Ceramic Assistant, before his services were dispensed with as a measure of retrenchment at the beginning of April, have shown that this Presidency is rich in the raw materials needed to build up a ceramic industry on a commercial basis. With the protection afforded by the high tariff walls erected by the Government of India the sugar industry has entered on a new phase of expansion. Four new factories are already nearing completion in the Telugu districts while the question of erecting factories in other areas of the Presidency is under consideration. Ericulture, another industry with a future, though on a cottage basis, was successfully demonstrated in various parts of the Presidency. The culture of silk worms was continued with satisfactory results at the Government Silk Farms at Hosur and Palmaner and work in hybridization was done at Coonoor. In connexion with the development of sericulture the usual activities were carried on by the peripatetic rearing party and

by the five demonstrators located in widely separated parts of the Presidency. An itinerating bone crushing plant, intended to help the ryots to crush within reaching distance of their villages the bones collected by them, started operations during the year at Chunampet. The Kerala Soap Institute continued to manufacture the usual varieties of soaps and to make a number of investigations useful for the advancement of oil and allied industries. The engineering section of the Department of Industries tapped fourteen artesian springs. In connexion with the Mahamagham festival at Kumbakonam it took up successfully a scheme for the supply of drinking water from bore-holes.

One hundred students were undergoing instruction in the Textile Institute at Madras, the usefulness of which is likely to be increased with the opening of classes in power spinning for which Government sanction has been received. The Kerala Soap Institute, besides being a commercial concern, provided instruction to nine students during the year. The Government School of Technology in Madras, the Industrial schools at Madura, Bellary and Calicut and the Trades School at Mangalore continued to work satisfactorily. There was a rush for admission to the School of Arts and Crafts but want of accommodation restricted the number that could be selected to 90. Among the interesting courses taken up by this school may be mentioned the work of enamelling on metals, which seems to have a great future before it as a cottage industry. The bulk of the technical education of this Presidency, however, was done by the industrial schools, 67 in number, 62 of which were in receipt of grants from Government.

Three foreign scholarships, two scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and one scholarship tenable at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, were awarded during the year, besides the usual sixty scholarships given to pupils studying in the various State-aided institutions.

Labour

18. The Strike in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops at Perambur and Arkonam, referred to in last year's Administration Report, ended suddenly on the 9th of January when the men resumed work unconditionally after an absence of about two and a half months. The few strikes that occurred during 1933 were of minor importance and were fortunately not accompanied by any serious intimidation or lawlessness.

Nine unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act during the year, bringing the total number of unions on the register to 34. In consonance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour, the Government have provided for the free audit of the accounts of registered unions.

There was an increase in the number of factories. The principles of sanitation were generally observed and the fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery received prompt attention. Prosecution had to be resorted to, however, in a large number of cases for the evasion of factory laws and regulations. Five cases of fire in factories resulted in a loss of nearly Rs. 58,000 only an insignificant portion of which was covered by insurance.

There was a considerable fall in the number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, most of which related to distribution of compen-

sation to dependents of deceased workmen and to the registration of memoranda of agreements.

The acute trade depression in the planting industry of Ceylon, resulting in a curtailment of the labour force and a reduction in the minimum rate of wages, led to the repatriation of labourers to India on an unprecedentedly large scale in the first eight months of the year. Under these conditions the volume of emigration flowing in the opposite direction was necessarily small. Since the beginning of September, however, the slight rise in the price of tea has reflected itself in the labour market in the steadily increasing stream of labourers going to Ceylon. So far as Malaya is concerned, though emigration during the year was practically nil, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of repatriates returning home. This is explained by the demand for labour arising from a brightening outlook in the rubber market. The number of Indians returning from South Africa under the scheme of assisted emigration fell to less than a third of what it was last year. The Special Officer in charge of these repatriates is perfecting a scheme for settling families of unskilled workers in Coorg.

Work for the amelioration of the depressed classes was done on comparatively restricted lines owing to limited funds. No fresh investigation into their needs in villages was undertaken during the year, attention being concentrated on the maintenance or completion of works already on hand. From the beginning of April Collectors of districts in which a labour staff is working were empowered to sanction expenditure, subject to the control of the Commissioner of Labour, on measures for the betterment of the depressed classes.

The reformatory settlement for members of criminal tribes at Kavali was transferred during the year to Bitragunta, where there is another settlement also managed by the American Baptist Mission. Adequate employment was available at all the criminal settlements except these two. Towards the end of the year the buildings and huts in the settlements at Aziznagar and Bitragunta were seriously damaged by storms.

Evidence of the success of the re-organization of Kallar reclamation work in Madura district is afforded by the decrease in the number of cases under the Criminal Tribes Act. Some improvement was noticeable in the work of the Co-operative Societies, while the work in the schools continued to be satisfactory. The work of reclaiming the Koravas in Salem district was handed over to the District Magistrate.

**Public
works**

19. In the Department of Public Works several new charges of Executive and Assistant Engineers were created during the year for the execution of special schemes like the revision of estimates for the Tungabhadra project, the localization of the irrigable ayacut under the Lower Bhavani project, the carrying out of improvements to the Pedalanka channel, etc. Three subdivisions formed during previous years were abolished and the services of 45 temporary supervisors were dispensed with.

In the Cauvery-Mettur project the main dam was built up to top level throughout, except in the spillway section. The progress of the work encourages the hope that the dam will be completed by June 1934. Of the subsidiary works, the emergency shutter house on the left flank and the surplus sluice bridge were completed while steady

progress was made in the hydro-electric section. The most important event of the year, so far as irrigation is concerned, was the opening of a good portion of the Grand Anicut canal. For the purpose of developing irrigation under the project as rapidly as possible the post of an Irrigation Development Officer was created during the year. As a result of a conference held at Hyderabad, after preliminary negotiations with the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, a special establishment revised the estimates for the Tungabhadra project.

20. The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme was **Electricity** formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor on the 5th of April. Supply is made direct from the Power House to Ootacamund, Coonoor and some tea estates in the Nilgiris, but the bulk of the power is transmitted to Coimbatore. In addition to the transformer station at the Power House and the receiving station at Coimbatore, there are sub-stations at seven neighbouring towns. The commercial prospects of the concern, which now supplies a number of mills in Coimbatore, are very promising.

Coming now to new investigations, a report on the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was submitted to Government in September. Studies on the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme have reached an advanced stage and the report is expected to be ready early in 1934. Surveys have been more or less completed on 99 miles of line from Coimbatore to Ernakulam and 79 miles of lines from Erode to Trichinopoly.

Twelve more towns were electrified during the year thus making a total of 43 towns supplied by this form of energy.

Finance

21. Revenue in the year 1931-32 exceeded expenditure by Rs. 5.41 lakhs, and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 170.91 lakhs, exclusive of ear-marked balances, such as the balance to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund. The budget estimate for the year 1932-33 anticipated neither a surplus nor a deficit in the revenue account. The actual transactions showed a surplus of Rs. 77.21 lakhs mainly due to an unexpected improvement in the revenue under "Excise." The receipts under capital and debt heads exceeded the disbursements under those heads by Rs. 57.35 lakhs. The closing balance for 1932-33 which is also the opening balance for 1933-34 therefore amounted to Rs. 305.47 lakhs.

The budget for 1933-34 anticipated a small surplus of Rs. 4.08 lakhs, but the preliminary revised estimates indicate that, in spite of a reduction in expenditure, a surplus is not likely to materialize owing chiefly to suspension of land revenue collections. It is expected that there will be a balanced budget.

Excise

22. The excise administration of the year 1933 is not marked by any special features. The experiments in the cause of temperance, by closing arrack shops in certain areas of Ramnad and Tanjore districts, as well as the prohibition of the sale of liquor to hill tribes in the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate, were continued. In the taluks of Tenkasi (Tinnevely district) and Attur (Salem district), however, the attempt to promote temperance was written down as a failure and the arrack shops were re-opened in the beginning of April.

The rates of duty on ganja, bhang and imported beer were raised, beer of British manufacture being

accorded preferential treatment under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement. The consumption of arrack in the first nine months of the year decreased though the duty on it remained unaltered.

The excise advisory committees and licensing boards worked satisfactorily and new licensing boards were constituted for seven more municipalities.

23. The birth-rate during the year showed an increase when compared with that in the previous year. There was also an increase in the death-rate on account of increased mortality from smallpox, dysentery and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases. A marked decrease was noticeable in the number of deaths from cholera but the death-rate from plague and child-birth showed a slight increase during the year.

**Births and
deaths**

24. The year on the whole was a healthy one. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form only in the Northern Circars and in North Arcot. The Mahamagham festival at Kumbakonam and the Kistna Pushkaram festival at Bezwada, which take place once in twelve years attracting an immense concourse of pilgrims, occurred in 1933. The adequacy of the elaborate arrangements made at these festivals by the Public Health Department for ensuring proper sanitary measures and a safe supply of water was proved by the complete absence of cholera.

**Public
Health**

In the Cumbum valley of Madura district, research on problems concerning plague was continued under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association. In view of the encouraging results obtained, the "cyanogas" fumigation of rat burrows as an anti-plague measure was extended to the rural parts of Bellary district.

100/1000
5/100

Limited anti-malarial measures were continued in selected centres at widely separated parts of the Presidency. The scheme of free distribution of quinine which obtains in thirty-two taluks of thirteen districts was extended to certain other taluks during epidemic outbreaks of malaria. Over 2·7 million people were vaccinated during the year. The success rate of 98·6 per cent shows that the lymph in use is of a very high protective value.

The cause of maternity and child welfare received a certain amount of attention in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Tanjore. Six Health Visitors trained at the Indian Red Cross Health School have so far been employed in the Presidency.

A new scheme of rural development in sanitation was inaugurated in the Tiruvallur area of Chingleput district. A hookworm laboratory was opened at Ikkadu and a large number of egg-counts were made to determine the intensity of hookworm infection in the rural development area.

Propaganda work in public health and personal hygiene was carried on as usual by means of exhibitions, posters, cinema films and leaflets. The work done during the year included the preparation of a pamphlet on food and two films on leprosy and tuberculosis.

The work of the Government Analyst shows that the gross adulteration of milk on a large scale is an evil which continues. The Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to thirty-nine municipalities during the year, and better results in the future are hoped for.

**Medical
relief**

25. Several changes took place during the year in the organization of medical institutions. Two

dispensaries were abolished and two were amalgamated with local hospitals. Ten new rural dispensaries were opened but seven at which attendance had been very poor were ordered to be closed. An X-ray department was added to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Berhampur, and the Police Hospital at Vizianagram was reopened in October for a period of one year. Various changes were made in the medical establishment in the Vizagapatam Agency as a measure of retrenchment. Owing to financial stringency no new schemes of importance were taken up. Out of about Rs. 15 lakhs sanctioned for schemes already under construction, about Rs. 10 lakhs were intended for works connected with the alterations to the General Hospital and the Medical College at Madras. The new pathology block of the College and the X-ray and surgical blocks of the General Hospital are nearing completion and likely to be ready for occupation during 1934.

The report of a committee which sat during the year to consider the question of employing a large number of honorary medical officers in Government medical institutions is now under consideration.

The leprosy campaign during 1933 was characterised by marked progress in all directions. In the district of Salem propaganda and social work among lepers to induce them to go to the clinics for treatment attained remarkable success. The number of leprosy clinics increased considerably; the scheme of Group Leprosy Officers was extended for another two years; South Arcot and Chingleput were included in the sphere of activities formerly confined to Salem. Besides these

districts, Leprosy Councils have been formed in North Arcot, Ganjām and Madras City. A conference of medical and social workers in the Madras Leprosy Campaign, held in July, formulated proposals for future work on lines recommended by the All-India Leprosy Conference, which took place in Calcutta in March.

The strength of the Medical College at Madras has gone down as a result of the postponement of the five-yearly course for Health and Sanitary Inspectors for two years from 1932. On the other hand the number of students in the Medical College at Vizagapatam is on the increase. Certain changes in the teaching staff of this College, which could not be introduced in 1932, were given effect to during this year.

The Medical School at Tanjore was closed from the beginning of May and the students transferred to the Rayapuram Medical School, thus giving effect to the recommendation of the Medical Education Committee for centralizing medical education in Madras and Vizagapatam. Besides the school at Rayapuram there is now only one other Government Medical School—the Lady Willingdon Medical School for women. With the idea of approximating the L.M.P. course to the London L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. examinations the course was extended to five years from the beginning of the academic year 1933-34.

In the sphere of Indian Medicine the year witnessed the inauguration of several important advances. Under the provisions newly made during the year for the registration of qualified practitioners of Indian Medicine 343 applications were received. The course for Apprentice Physicians was extended from six to nine months in

order to give the candidates a better grounding in clinical practice. Two medical officers were appointed for the inspection of institutions of Indian Medicine which now number 287.

A new preparation of an auto-vaccine of enterococcus and micrococcus deformans from patients suffering from chronic rheumatism, made at the King Institute, Guindy, has proved very successful. The cholera bacteriophage prepared at this Institute on the most up-to-date methods was used at the Mahamagham festival at Kumbakonam, and at the Kistna Pushkaram festival, neither of which, as has been already stated, was attended or followed by cholera.

26. In the field of education a decision of considerable importance made during the year was to remove the restriction hitherto placed on the utilization of public funds for purposes of imparting religious instruction in schools. Government accepted the principle that Muslim religious instruction should be provided in all Government schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans and that local boards and municipalities should be at liberty to incur expenditure on the provision of religious instruction for Muhammadan pupils in schools under their management. **Education**

In pursuance of the policy "to give form and symmetry to the huge amorphous mass of elementary education" detailed instructions were issued for the preparation of schemes for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools. The Municipality of Coimbatore made elementary education compulsory.

Among other activities in the field of education mention may be made of the following. The High

School classes attached to the Victoria College at Palghat were abolished during the year. Physical training classes for women were re-opened in the Lady Willingdon Training College. Several changes were made in the curriculum and courses of studies in English for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. A Provincial Committee on European and Anglo-Indian education was constituted under the orders of the Government of India in accordance with recommendations made at the Round Table Conference. A series of vacation lectures for the benefit of secondary school teachers was organized by the University of Madras in December. The English-Savara dictionary was brought out during the year.

Changes in the administration made as a measure of retrenchment resulted in the abolition of nine posts of Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools. The number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools was also reduced from seven to six.

PART II

THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and pages 1 to 2 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION

9. His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. There was no change in the Executive Council, of which the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., continued to be the Vice-President.

His Excellency accepted the resignation of their offices of Minister tendered by Mr. P. T. Rajan and Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd November 1932 and that tendered by Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu from the forenoon of the 4th November 1932. The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar were appointed Ministers with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November 1932. During the

intervening period His Excellency the Governor undertook the temporary administration of the transferred subjects.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. During 1932-33 His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor of Madras, made the following tours:—

On 2nd April 1932, on his way from Madras Malabar to Ootacamund, His Excellency visited Palghat where he received a deputation from the rate-payers of the town, opened the new gateway given to the Government Victoria College by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nair and presided at the College Day celebrations.

His Excellency opened the third session of the Legislative Council in Madras on the 2nd August and presided at a special Convocation of the University of Madras on the 3rd and the annual Convocation on the 4th.

His Excellency toured in the Chittoor district Chittoor from the 8th to the 11th August and visited Chittoor, Chandragiri, Tirumalai, Tirupati and Madanapalle. He received addresses from the District Board and the Municipal Councils of Chittoor and Tirupati. He opened the Stanley Baby Welcome Home at Tirumalai, the electric lighting of the Mangapuram-Tirumalai route at Chandragiri and the Pedderu bridge near Mula-kalacheruvu.

On his way from Ootacamund to Madras in Coimba-
tore,
Trichino-
poly and
Tanjore October His Excellency received an address at Coimbatore from the Municipal Council and switched on the electric lighting of the town on the 19th, and toured in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts from the 20th to the 27th. He visited Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Negapatam and Tiruvarur and received addresses from the two District Boards and the Municipal Councils of Trichinopoly, Karur, Srirangam, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Negapatam and Tiruvarur. At Trichinopoly he opened the new

Health Association and the S.P.C.A. buildings and the Municipal Employees' Recreation and Sporting Club. At Tanjore he opened the new buildings of the Hood Co-operative Institute.

South Arcot From Negapatam His Excellency proceeded to Chidambaram on the 27th where he presided at the annual Convocation of the Annamalai University, visited Pondicherry the same day and reached Madras on the 28th.

Pondicherry
North Arcot On the 2nd December His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited Vellore and Ranipet. At Vellore he opened the new buildings of the Missionary Medical School for Women and at Ranipet he presided at the anniversary and prize distribution of the Junior Certified School.

Vizagapatam His Excellency presided at the annual Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair on the 5th December and inspected the Vizagapatam Harbour on the 6th.

Chingleput On the 23rd January 1933 His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, presided at the annual sports and prize distribution of the Senior Certified School at Chingleput.

Madura On the 6th February His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited Usilampatti, the central village of the Kallarnad. He received an address of welcome from the Kallars, opened the Kallar Warehouse, unveiled a portrait of the late Sir George Paddison at the Board High School and Kallar Boarding Home and attended a "jellikut" organized by the Kallars. He then
Tinnevelly toured in the Tinnevelly district from the 7th to the 11th and visited Tuticorin, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly, Courtallam and Tenkasi. He received addresses from the District Board and the Municipal Councils of Tuticorin, Palamcottah and Tinnevelly. At Tuticorin he opened the Tinnevelly District Educational Exhibition.

South Arcot On the 20th February His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited Nellikuppam where he opened the new sugar-crushing plant of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1342—1ST JULY 1932 TO 30TH JUNE 1933)

[Season and Crop Report for fasli 1342—Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India]

11. The population dependent on the land for a livelihood suffered from the low prices of agricultural produce. The worst sufferers were land-owners who were not cultivators themselves. These experienced difficulty in securing tenants at rates prevailing hitherto. The tenant farmer, though in a better position, had also to labour against the handicap of low prices. Condition of the ryot

There was a sufficient supply of grains and fodder, the principal difficulty experienced in the villages being scarcity of ready money. Many ryots had to mortgage their land ; the high price of gold, however, afforded some relief when debts had to be discharged. Agricultural labourers were little affected by the general economic depression as they were largely paid in kind. In spite of the general fall in prices wages continued more or less stationary, leaving a large margin of saving for casual labourers in receipt of money wages.

POLITICAL PENSIONS

12. The political pensions existing on 1st April 1932 amounted to Rs. 5,03,525-15-7 and were distributed among 511 pensioners.

During the year under report 19 pensions amounting to Rs. 1,775-13-0 were newly sanctioned. Nineteen pensions amounting to Rs. 8,041-13-0 lapsed owing to the death of nine pensioners, the commutation of six pensions and the expiry of the sanctioned period in respect of four pensioners. There were accordingly 511 pensions in force on 1st April 1933, amounting to Rs. 4,97,259-15-7.

Payments made to those in receipt of malikhana allowances, Carnatic stipends and Tanjore family pensions amounted to Rs. 2,93,255-6-0, Rs. 1,79,424-9-8 and Rs. 24,636-9-0 respectively.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1341—1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1341 ;
Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:—

- (a) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,
- (b) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages,
- (c) assessment including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system, and
- (d) miscellaneous revenue.

The demand payable under these various sources for this fasli and for the previous fasli is shown below:—

				Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1341.	Increase or decrease.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	..	...	...	50,07,785	49,91,947	- 15,838
Cesses		...	...	22,94,025	25,73,246	+ 2,79,221
Quit-rent		...	...	7,54,019	7,52,630	- 1,389
Cesses	...	...	...	6,01,330	6,89,929	+ 88,599
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.				6,94,73,276	6,98,62,000	+ 3,88,724
Cesses	...	...	...	73,90,811	82,68,875	+ 8,78,064
Total	...			8,55,21,246	8,71,38,627	+ 16,17,381

Collections

14. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses during the fasli was Rs. 8,71,38,627, of which a sum of Rs. 8,54,28,115 (or 98·04 per cent) was collected within the fasli and Rs. 40,963 written off the accounts. Of the total arrear demand under all the heads amounting to Rs. 16,60,041, a sum of Rs. 12,10,410 (or 72·91 per

cent) was collected and Rs. 1,69,144 (or 10·19 per cent) written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 19,50,036 as against Rs. 16,76,865 at the end of the previous fasli.

The following statement shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive
processes

Coercive processes	Faslis.			
	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.
Demand notices	795,320	765,749	1,014,321	972,681
Distrainment or attachment notices ...	56,119	49,646	82,873	89,745
Sale notices	48,774	38,036	57,036	66,889
Sales (number of defaulters) ...	4,286	4,868	6,795	10,062
Total ...	904,499	858,299	1,161,025	1,139,377

The increase in the number of attachment and sale notices, and the considerable rise in the number of defaulters whose properties were sold, were due to the economic depression and the fall in the prices of foodstuffs. There was an increase of 3·43 per cent in the number of distraints and attachments of personal property. Out of 137,135 defaulters whose property was attached, 51·23 per cent paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued; the figure stood at 42·66 per cent in the previous fasli. The number of attachments during the fasli was largest in South Arcot (19,434). There was a decrease in the number of sales of personal property, but the sales of real property almost doubled. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices in the Presidency was 15·04. Out of the total number of holdings the properties of only 0·17 per cent of the owners were sold. Immovable property to the value of Rs. 6,87,967 was sold for recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 93,414, the sum realized being Rs. 1,13,058. The prices fetched for lands sold to private individuals amounted on the average to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment in the case of dry lands and $4\frac{3}{4}$ times the assessment in the case of wet lands. The extent of land sold to private individuals was

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12,628·36 acres under "dry" and 4,018·81 acres under "wet," while an area of 8,485·57 acres under "dry" and 2,189·44 acres under "wet" was bought in by Government for want of bidders.

Charges

15. The district administration charges (excluding village establishments) amounted to Rs. 103·04 lakhs during fasli 1341 and the village service charges to Rs. 120·66 lakhs. The total charges comprised 25·82 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected, as compared with 28·17 per cent in the previous fasli. It is, however, impossible to calculate with exactitude the actual cost of collecting land revenue, as the land revenue department performs multifarious other duties, particularly magisterial work.

**Ryotwari
holdings**

16. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27·7 million acres, exceeding that of the previous fasli by 92,966 acres. All the districts except four contributed to this increase which was marked in Malabar and Anantapur. In the former case re-survey and re-settlement operations, the transfer of unoccupied "dry" lands to occupied "dry," and assignments, contributed to the increase. Assignments made to the labouring classes were responsible for the increase in Anantapur.

Assessment

The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 589·17 lakhs as against Rs. 575·25 lakhs in the previous fasli, there being an increase in all districts except South Arcot and Ramnad. In West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari, Kistna and Malabar the increase, which was appreciable, was due to the introduction of the resettlement rates. The slight decrease in South Arcot was due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to the resumption of land assigned to the depressed classes for breach of conditions imposed. The variation in Ramnad is too slight to call for comment.

Cultivation

The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·56 million acres, showing a slight fall of 0·31 million acres from the previous fasli. There was a decrease under both "dry" and "wet" cultivations. The decrease under "dry" cultivation was large in Anantapur, Coimbatore, Madura,

North Arcot and Tinnevely and is ascribed to inadequate rainfall during the season of dry cultivation. The decrease under "wet" which was marked in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor and Ganjām was due to unfavourable season and insufficient supply of water. Including the area under "miscellaneous cultivation" the total area cultivated during the fasli was 21·54 million acres as against 21·93 million acres in the previous fasli.

The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charges amounted to Rs. 34·90 lakhs as against Rs. 36·96 lakhs in the previous fasli. The increase which was marked in four districts was mainly due to the large area under second-crop cultivation. Poor or late rain and insufficient supply of water in irrigation sources were responsible for the decrease which was appreciable in ten districts.

Water-cess
and second-
crop charge

There was a total net remission of Rs. 32,19,802, showing an increase of Rs. 2,12,008 over the figure for the previous fasli. The increase was mostly under "fixed remissions" and was chiefly due to the remission granted on account of the gradual introduction of new rates of assessment in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts.

Remission

Miscellaneous revenue decreased from Rs. 112·77 lakhs in fasli 1340 to Rs. 106·58 lakhs. The sub-heads which chiefly contributed to this decrease were "water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages," "rent of lankas," "enhanced water-rate on lands irregularly irrigated" and the charges levied for occupation of unassigned waste or poramboke lands.

Miscella-
neous
revenue

17. Transfers of revenue registration fall under the following main heads:—

Transfers
of registry

(i) Applications for transfers and notices received from Sub-Registrars, and

(ii) applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head, 492,381 applications were received during the fasli as against 304,277 in the previous fasli. The increase occurred in all the districts except Bellary. Under the second head

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the number received was 258,177, showing a net increase of 104,810 over the previous fasli. All the districts except Ganjām and West Gōdāvari contributed to this increase. The total number of applications of all kinds dealt with was 819,905, of which 639,154 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 180,751. Of the applications disposed of, 9·4 per cent were rejected, mainly on account of defective title and failure to produce documentary evidence.

**Loans and
advances**

18. A sum of Rs. 3·22 lakhs was advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Half this amount was utilized for the purpose of sinking new wells or repairing old ones. Two hundred and eleven wells were thus newly dug and 238 old ones received attention, the largest number of wells (105) on which money was expended being in Salem district. Over a lakh of rupees was spent on reclaiming land (1,906 acres) and about Rs. 28,000 spent on other improvements like the removal of nuth grass, the construction of bunds, etc. Of the Rs. 8·27 lakhs repayable during the year on account of principal, 80·3 per cent was collected.

The loans advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 9·16 lakhs. As in previous years the major portion (over Rs. 7·6 lakhs) of this amount was used for buying cattle. About Rs. 32,000 were spent on the purchase of seed grains. As compared with last year there was a phenomenal increase in the amount of money (Rs. 56,489) utilized for buying fodder, the increase being almost eighteenfold. Including arrears the amount of principal repayable during the year was Rs. 12 lakhs, 82 per cent of which was collected.

The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both the Acts, including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums due in previous faslis, was Rs. 28,29,961, of which a sum of Rs. 5,19,911 (or 18·4 per cent) was collected without resort to coercive processes; 55·2 per cent was collected after the issue of demand notices. A sum of Rs. 1,42,538 was

collected after the attachment of property, but before sale, while the amounts realized by the sale of movable and immovable properties were Rs. 5,398 and Rs. 25,887 respectively. A sum of Rs. 15,214 was written off as irrecoverable. The balance outstanding at the close of the fasli was Rs. 4,73,083, the arrears being heavy in Bellary and Coimbatore.

SURVEYS

*[Report on the administration of the Survey Department
for the year 1932-33]*

19. Three survey parties were at work during the year, and as usual were chiefly engaged in the cadastral resurvey of ryotwari areas. **Parties**

20. The total outturn of the survey parties during the year in terms of resurvey was 649 square miles. The average outturn per party works out at 216 square miles against the normal outturn of 250 square miles for a survey party. This shortage of outturn is said to be due to the considerable amount of miscellaneous work attended to during the year in order to complete the survey operations in as many localities as possible. Government lands were surveyed during the year chiefly in the districts of Salem, Malabar, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, West Gōdāvari and North Arcot. The survey of estate lands was chiefly carried out in the Parlakimedi estate in the Ganjām district, in the Madugula estate in the Vizagapatam district and in the villages affected by the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the Tanjore district. **Operations**

SETTLEMENTS

*[Report on the administration of the Settlement Department
for the year 1932-33]*

21. Three settlement parties were at work during the year. Resettlement operations which had been suspended in Salem and South Kanara districts from December 1931 owing to the necessity for retrenchment were resumed during the course of this year. **Parties**

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Operations

East
Gōdāvari

22. Some details of the settlement operations of the year are given below :—

In East Gōdāvari district settlement on ryotwari principles was in progress in 113 rented villages of Yellavaram taluk. Resettlement diglott registers and descriptive memoirs for ryotwari villages were under preparation. Fair ground-rent registers were prepared and issued for all the towns during the year.

West
Gōdāvari

In West Gōdāvari district the preparation of resettlement diglott registers and descriptive memoirs for the ryotwari villages was in progress. Rough pattas were issued to the holders of lands on which ground-rent was payable in all the municipal towns of the district except Ellore and fair ground-rent registers were also prepared and issued for all the towns except Ellore. Settlement on ryotwari principles was going on in the resumed inam villages of Chintalapudi taluk.

Vizaga-
patam

In Vizagapatam district the final check of the survey records in certain resumed mutta villages was in progress during the year. Field inspection was completed in sixty villages. The statistics required for the preparation of a scheme report for the tract were collected and the report was under preparation.

Guntūr

In Guntūr district the collection and tabulation of the statistics required for the preparation of a scheme report were in progress. A good deal of inspection was also made.

Kistna

In Kistna district the work connected with the preparation and check of the diglott registers was completed for the remaining ryotwari villages. The remaining statistics required for the introduction report were also collected.

Salem

In Salem district resettlement work under the old system was carried out during the year in four taluks and 42 villages of a fifth taluk. Field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in three villages and rough pattas were issued for six. Fair accounts were prepared for a number of villages. Resettlement operations under the simplified procedure were going on in 71 villages of Omalur taluk and in the Harur

taluk. The work connected with the preparation of a record of rights in respect of the proprietary areas commanded by the Cauvery channels was also being done.

In Malabar resettlement work under the old system was carried out in the taluks of Palghat, Calicut, Walluvanad and Kurumbranad. Fair accounts were prepared and issued to the tahsildars for all the desams of Palghat and Kurumbranad, for 305 desams of Walluvanad and for 188 desams of Calicut. Resettlement operations were also in progress in the taluks of Chirakkal, Ponnani, Ernad and Kottayam. The collection of statistics required for the preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of British Cochin was completed during the year. Malabar

In South Kanara resettlement work was carried out under the simplified procedure in Kasaragod, Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Forest settlement work was in progress in Panathady and Eleri blocks in the Kasaragod taluk. South
Kanara

In Tinnevely district the collection of statistics required for the preparation of the scheme report for the resettlement of Anjengo and Tangasseri was completed during the year. Tinnevely

Work connected with the record of rights and settlement of rents under the Estates Land Act was going on during the year chiefly in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Tanjore. In the first two districts the work was done by a Special Revenue Officer, in West Gōdāvari by the Sub-Collector, Narasapur, and in Kistna by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of No. II Party. Two special Deputy Collectors under the supervision of the Special Revenue Officer attended to the work in Tanjore. Work
under
the Estates
Land Act

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1932-33*]

23. Regular maintenance was in progress during the year throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in portions of eleven districts. Mainten-
ance

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Most of the excepted tracts are either to be re-surveyed or are undergoing resurvey or revision survey.

Town surveyors were working in 48 out of the 68 surveyed municipalities in the Presidency. Though there are 102 surveyed panchayat boards in the Presidency scattered over six districts, only 11 panchayat surveyors were in existence during the year. It is a matter for regret that in almost all the municipalities encroachments were dealt with by the Municipal Councils in a most leisurely manner.

**Sub-
divisions**

The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 192,913. This shows a marked increase of 35,390 over the previous year, the rise being attributed to the abolition of the subdivision fees. As the scheme for levying subdivision fees was abandoned by Government no collections were made during the year on this account.

**Survey
marks**

At the end of the year 1,386,089 survey stones were either missing or in need of repairs in Government villages, a slight fall from the figure for the year before. There was a fall (12,380) in the number of stones renewed and repaired by ryots during the year, the deterioration being very marked in South Arcot district.

**Special
operations**

Several special operations were conducted in various districts under the supervision of inspecting tahsildars. These were mainly with reference to waste blocks, disafforested and reserved lands or lands acquired for roads or channels, etc.

Training

24. Schools for the training of revenue subordinates in survey were held in six districts by inspecting tahsildars and 143 candidates were trained successfully. Last year 250 candidates were trained in eleven schools. The Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar of the Nilgiris held one school for the training of revenue subordinates in the use of the circumferentor and in traverse computation, and trained seven candidates. Schools for the training of karnams in survey were held in all districts except Madras and the Nilgiris. One thousand five hundred and forty-nine candidates were trained in the 64 schools held. As usual

their time of training was made use of to reduce local arrears under stone maintenance.

25. The equipment of karnams in most of the districts is incomplete and a considerable number of instruments still remains to be supplied. The percentage of disposal of applications for the transfer of revenue registry ranges between 70 and 96.

26. The condition of the great trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory and repairs were effected where necessary.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1342—1ST JULY 1932 TO 30TH JUNE 1933)

[*Season and Crop Report for the year 1932-33*]

27. The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 91.144 million acres of which a net extent of 34.186 million acres was under cultivation, as against 33.496 million acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as forest rose from 13.334 million acres to 13.640 million acres, while 20.064 million acres (or 0.451 million acres less than in the previous fasli) were not available for cultivation. Of the remainder, 10.115 million acres were fallow and 13.139 million acres formed cultivable waste other than fallow, as against 10.704 million acres and 13.099 million acres respectively in the previous fasli.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

28. There is nothing to record under this head for the Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1341—1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1341 (1931-32)*]

29. There were thirteen estates under the Court's management throughout fasli 1341.

Estates
under
manage-
ment

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LAND**

Cultivation
and hold-
ings

The total extent cultivated in the fasli was 64·1 per cent of the total holdings as compared with 69·3 per cent in the previous fasli. The percentage fell below 75 in four estates (Kurupam, Metratti, Marungapuri and Sivaganga), this being due to the unfavourable character of the season. The general economic depression was an additional factor in Sivaganga.

Finance
Demand,
collection
and balance

30. The gross demand of all the thirteen estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 24·68 lakhs and the net demand to Rs. 21·91 lakhs, the remission under all heads being Rs. 2·77 lakhs. There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,589 in the demand as compared with that of the previous fasli. This was the result of decreases in nine estates and increases in four estates. The decrease in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 13,055), Marungapuri (Rs. 11,370) and Serugada (Rs. 6,245) and the increase in Sivaganga (Rs. 20,669) and Kurupam (Rs. 9,473) were appreciable. In South Valluru, Part I estate the decrease was, as in the previous fasli, due to the fall in the lanka lease amounts. The fall in the miscellaneous revenue under fluctuating items of rent and in the pannai lease amounts on account of the lower price of paddy explains the lowered demand in Marungapuri. The fall in the lease amounts of the villages and in the receipts under miscellaneous revenue lowered the demand in Serugada. The increase in Sivaganga was due to the smaller remissions granted during the fasli; in Kurupam to the resumption of inams and the enhancement of rent under the Estates Land Act. Of the net demand of Rs. 21·91 lakhs a sum of Rs. 14·42 lakhs was collected and Rs. 0·02 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amounts recommended for remissions after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on the 1st of October 1932 was Rs. 7·02 lakhs, or 32·08 per cent of the demand as compared with 31·79 per cent in the previous fasli. There was no balance in one estate (Metratti); it was less than 1 per cent in three estates, less than 10 per cent in three others, while in three more it exceeded 30 per cent. The dullness of the money market and the fall in the price of grains were

factors common to all the estates ; an additional factor in Kurupam was the unfavourable character of the season. The heavy balance in Poravipalaiyam was due partly to the lax collection work of the Manager who has now been replaced and partly to the grant of remission up to a maximum of 30 per cent sanctioned by the Court of Wards for prompt payments. In Sivaganga, though the Ryots' Sangam had disappeared, opposition to the payment of estate's dues continued and there was general evasion of payment, resulting in a heavy balance (42 8). The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs 23.71 lakhs of which Rs. 18.42 lakhs were outstanding at its close. The arrear balance was small in four estates, below Rs 1,000 in two and a little over Rs. 1,000 in one ; the balance exceeded Rs. 9,000 in six estates. The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3.05 lakhs. The total cash receipts of Rs 22.04 lakhs brought the total cash assets of the fasli to Rs. 25.09 lakhs. Deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 23.32 lakhs the cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 1.77 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs 0.60 lakh, and the estimated value of grain (Rs. 0.34 lakh) at the end of the fasli, the closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 2.71 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and charges of the fasli were Rs. 18.55 lakhs and Rs. 18.80 lakhs respectively.

The closing balance including investments was Rs. 2.71 lakhs. None of the estates had a surplus balance exceeding a lakh of rupees. In Serugada a sum of Rs. 48,329 was invested in Government securities and bank deposits and a sum of Rs. 18,000 was lent to the Kurupam estate. In Arni all available funds were utilized for the repayment of debts.

The average percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts was 20.9 against 19.1 in fasli 1340. The maximum prescribed limit (20 per cent in surveyed estates and 25 per cent in unsurveyed estates) was exceeded in three estates. In two estates

Establish-
ment
charges

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(Marungapuri and Serugada) this was due to the appointment of additional staff for special purposes; in the third, Sivaganga, due to poor collections.

**Maramat
works**

31. As much attention as the finances of each estate permitted was paid to this branch of work. The total maramat allotment in all the estates under management including the trust sections was Rs. 4.07 lakhs. The value of the work done and the work paid for amounted to Rs. 4.25 lakhs and Rs. 3.68 lakhs respectively, or 104.55 per cent and 90.57 per cent respectively of the total allotment. The total maramat expenditure of the fasli was 15.8 per cent of the total ordinary charges including those of the trust institutions as against 15.6 per cent in the previous fasli.

Debts

**Debts due
to the
estates**

32. The debts due to the estates under management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 8.88 lakhs. Including loans granted (Rs. 0.18 lakh) the debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0.14 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0.16 lakh), the aggregate amount due was Rs. 9.36 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 0.16 lakh was collected and Rs. 0.13 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9.07 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The outstanding balance continued to be large in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 6.65 lakhs), Kurupam (Rs. 0.75 lakh), Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 0.56 lakh), Kudapalli (Rs. 0.33 lakh), Serugada (Rs. 0.47 lakh) and Marungapuri (Rs. 0.20 lakh). The outstanding debt in South Valluru, Part I was almost entirely due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver administering the Senior Zamindar's estate paid no dividend during the fasli. Some of the debts in Kurupam are covered by various instalment bonds and are being gradually recovered. The debts due to Serugada and Marungapuri are covered by suits and execution proceedings.

**Debts due
by the
estates**

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7.80 lakhs and the debts newly contracted and newly brought to account amounted to Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Including interests

and costs (Rs. 0.46 lakh) the total liability of the estates amounted to Rs. 9.34 lakhs. Of this total, Rs. 1.82 lakhs were repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 7.52 lakhs at the close of the fasli. The outstanding debts exceeded Rs. 2 lakhs in Kurupam (Rs. 2.36 lakhs) and South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 2.63 lakhs) and a lakh of rupees in Arni. The outstanding liabilities were about Rs. 20,000 in Mannarkottai and over Rs. 20,000 in three other estates.

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, Arni and Bagalur. The total debts inclusive of interest payable by the Kurupam estate amounted to Rs. 3.01 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 65,000 was repaid. Proposals to liquidate the estate's entire liabilities are under consideration. The liabilities of the South Valluru, Part I estate, including the debts newly brought to account and the interest and costs accrued and decreed during the fasli, amounted to Rs. 3.19 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.56 lakh was repaid in the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2.63 lakhs at its close. The debts due by Arni, including those incurred by the present Jaghirdar and the interests and costs accrued and decreed during the year, amounted to Rs. 1.71 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 0.36 lakh was repaid. The one debt inclusive of interest due by the Bagalur estate amounted to Rs. 34,891.

Encum-
bered
estates

33. Most of the wards of school-going age studied in local schools and colleges as in previous years. Their progress in education was generally fair. The Metratti ward underwent training in the administration of his estate and took charge of the estate on 12th September 1932. The Ilaya-rasanendal and Mannarkottai wards continued to receive their education under private tutors. The health and conduct of all the wards were satisfactory.

Education
of wards

34. Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri and Sivaganga have trust institutions with separate endowments, the wards being hereditary trustees. The administration of all

Institutions
attached to
estates
Religious
and
charitable

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**Educa-
tional**

these institutions was satisfactory and their financial condition was sound.

In Sivaganga the Raja's High school and the Alice Millar Girls' School continued to work under the control of the Estate Collector who exercised the powers of a Correspondent delegated to him by the Raja, till about the end of the fasli. Both the institutions worked at a loss during the fasli. The High School results at the public examinations were good, the percentage of success having risen from 59 to 65. The school maintained its high reputation in sports of various kinds.

**Field
survey
work**

35. The special Government survey party appointed for the maintenance of survey marks in Sivaganga estate continued to attend to the preparation of pre-maintenance records, inspection of stones and issuing of notices to parties under sections 15 and 21 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act. The special estate survey staff continued to attend to the suits arising out of the survey, the work connected with encroachments and assignments, the measuring and plotting of supplemental subdivisions, and the correction of survey records. A Special Revenue Inspector continued to work in the upland villages of Koppaka tana, South Valluru, Part I estate, bringing the maintenance and subdivision work up to date. The special staff employed in the Marungapuri estate carried out the correlation of the land in which Government are interested with the estate survey, and trained the karnams of the estate in survey.

**Commuta-
tion**

36. The total area commuted in the Sivaganga estate up to the end of the fasli was 82.9 per cent of the entire area to be commuted.

**Estate
forests**

37. The forests in Sivaganga and Arni were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act. The provisions of section 26 of the Act continued to be enforced in the forests of Kurupam and Marungapuri. The administration of the forests in the Sivaganga estate was carried on by the Raja subject to the Estate Collector's general

control as before. A preliminary scheme report for the methodical working of the forests in Kurupam was approved by the Court of Wards. The South Valluru, Part I estate, took possession of the forest in Koppaka through the civil court and leased it out for fasli 1342.

38. In Serugada there were 938 cases to be enquired into, including cases of kammi jirayati, of which 297 were disposed of in the fasli. In Kurupam 150 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 42 cases. In Marungapuri 655 out of 750 fields were examined up to September 1932.

Inam
alienation

39. The late Zamindari of Serugada died on 16th January 1932. Her private property, the partible property, and the ayan temples were taken under the management of the Court of Wards

Important
events

40. Fasli 1341 continued to be a period of considerable anxiety both to the Court of Wards and to its officers in the various districts, except in the case of a few estates whose finances were sound.

General

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1342—1ST JULY 1932 TO 30TH JUNE 1933)

[Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1341;
Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act,
1908, for fasli 1342]

41. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders. The last class as usual contributed the major portion (80 per cent) of the land revenue collected during the year.

Revenue-
paying
classes

42. By rent-paying classes are generally meant the tenants in the estates of zamindars and inamdars. During the fasli (1932-33) there was no evidence of a general tendency on the part of the tenants to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes except in Vizagapatam district.

Rent-
paying
classes

In certain estates the relations between landholders and tenants were not cordial. In some estates troubles arose over the collection of rent ;

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in one over neglect of irrigation sources. There was a very large increase in the number of suits filed by proprietors under the Estates Land Act, mainly as a result of the economic depression and the inability of the tenant to pay. The increase, which extended over 15 districts, was very marked in Ganjam, East Godavari, Chittoor and Tinnevely. There was, however, a slight decrease in the number of applications instituted under the Act.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

43. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

44. During the year, the following Bills, three of which were non-official Bills, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law :— **Legislation**

(1) The Madras Co-operative Societies Bill (Bill No. 4 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 27th March 1931 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 16th June 1932 and became Act VI of 1932.

(2) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 22 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 30th October 1931 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th March 1933 and became Act VI of 1933.

(3) The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 21 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 30th October 1931 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th March 1933 and became Act VII of 1933.

(4) A Bill to amend the Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Bill No. 28 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1931 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th October 1932 and became Act IX of 1932.

(5) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 4 of 1932). Introduced in the

Council on the 9th March 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1932 and became Act IV of 1932.

(6) The Madras Cotton Control Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 9th March 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1932 and became Act VII of 1932.

(7) A Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Bill No. 5 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 23rd March 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th April 1932 and became Act V of 1932.

(8) The Kapileswarapuram Impartible Estate Bill (Bill No. 13 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th December 1932 and became Act I of 1933.

(9) The Mangavaram, Anakapalle and Nakkapalle Impartible Estates Bill (Bill No. 17 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th December 1932 and became Act II of 1933.

(10) A Bill further to amend the Madras Services Commission Act (Bill No. 7 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd September 1932 and became Act VIII of 1932.

(11) The Madras District Municipalities Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th March 1933 and became Act IV of 1933.

(12) The Madras Local Boards Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 10 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th March 1933 and became Act V of 1933.

(13) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1933). Introduced in

the Council on the 26th January 1933 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st February 1933 and became Act III of 1933.

The following Bills which were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of the year have since become law :—

(1) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 32 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th April 1933 and became Act VIII of 1933.

(2) The Velliyakundam Impartible Estates Bill (Bill No. 35 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1933 and became Act IX of 1933.

(3) The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 31 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th April 1933 and became Act X of 1933.

(4) The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Further Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 27 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th April 1933 and became Act XI of 1933.

(5) A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 1 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th May 1933 and became Act XII of 1933.

(6) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 9th March 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd April 1933 and became Act XIII of 1933.

(7) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act (Bill No. 25 of 1932). Introduced in the

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Council on the 3rd August 1932; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th April 1933 and became Act XIV of 1933.

(8) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act (Bill No. 26 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1932; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th April 1933 and became Act XV of 1933.

(9) The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill (Bill No. 4 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th May 1933 and became Act XVI of 1933.

(10) The Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 6 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 27th January 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th May 1933 and became Act XVII of 1933.

(11) A Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 2 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th May 1933 and became Act XVIII of 1933.

(12) The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill (Bill No. 15 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th May 1933 and became Act XIX of 1933.

(13) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th June 1933 and became Act XX of 1933.

(14) The Madras Nambudri Bill (Bill No. 14 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th April 1933 and became Act XXI of 1933.

(15) The Madras Marumakkattayam Bill (Bills Nos. 13 and 20 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th April 1933 and became Act XXII of 1933.

(16) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 25 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 2nd November 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th October 1933 and became Act XXV of 1933.

45. During the year there were seven bye-elections to the Legislative Council. Three of them were caused by the acceptance of office under the Crown, two were due to resignation of membership, one was due to the death of the member and one was caused by the seat of a member being declared vacant by His Excellency the Governor.

Changes in
the Council

POLICE (1932)

[*Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1932; Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*]

46. The conditions under which the work of the police force of this Presidency was carried out during the year 1932 were for the third year in succession abnormal. The civil disobedience movement, revived early in January, though robbed of any potentiality for danger, in many districts continued throughout the year to be a source of distraction from the ordinary duties of the force. The continued slump in agricultural prices and the difficulty experienced by the ryot in disposing of his produce, coupled with the return of numbers of emigrants from abroad, resulted in unemployment in all parts of the Presidency and created conditions which were undoubtedly conducive to the prevalence of crime. The growth of rioting resulting from rivalry among candidates for election to local boards and

General

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municipal councils is a disquieting sign in view of the impending increase in the numbers of the electorate. Financial stringency was responsible for a decrease in the amount of rewards available for distribution to police and village officers and members of the public. The annual conference of police officers and the Presidency sports had to be postponed for the same reason.

Strength 47. On the 31st of December 1932 the sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, was 28,169 or 487 less than the corresponding strength for the previous year. The decrease was due to the reduction of staff following from various retrenchment schemes.

Recruitment 48. Recruitment was stopped entirely in most districts of the Northern and Central Ranges and was greatly restricted in other districts. There was no difficulty in getting a continuous supply of recruits of proper physique, character and literacy.

Casualties 49. The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,268 as compared with 1,465 in the previous year. Retirements showed an increase of 82 over last year as a consequence of retrenchment.

Health 50. The health of the force was satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital showed a light increase from 122·1 to 124·6, and the daily sick rate was 4·1 as compared with the figure 3·7 of the previous year.

Education 51. The number of men in the force classed as illiterate showed a further fall from 1,015 to 912.

Training schools 52. Four probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police (one of them of Mysore State) and two probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, who were under training in the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore when the year opened, were posted to districts for practical training. Three officers (one Indian and two Europeans) newly appointed on probation to the Indian Police Service joined the school during

the year and were undergoing training at its close. The year opened with 36 non-gazetted probationers at the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, as compared with 89 in the previous year, including officers sent from Mysore State, Pudukkottai and Coorg. Of the 30 cadets from British India, 4 cadets left the school for various reasons and the remaining cadets, including 2 more appointed, were sent to the districts for practical training in October 1932. Forty cadets joined the school for the new session commencing from October. Of these, 2 Sub-Inspectors resigned soon after their admission and were replaced by fresh nominations. At the close of the year there were 42 cadets in the school including 2 from the previous session. The educational attainments of these included one M.A., one B.A., B.L., and six B.As. During the session 1931-32, five training courses were held for 24 probationary sergeants and soldiers, 10 of whom were still under training on the last day of the year. The standard of recruit now being obtained for this rank is markedly higher than it was some years ago. The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, was closed for want of recruits from 1st January and the school at Anantapur from the 5th December. The following table gives details of the recruits trained in the Central Recruits' Schools :—

Name of school.		Number of recruits at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Number sent out to districts and else- where.	Number of casualties.	Number at the end of the year.
Central	Recruits'					
School, Vellore ...		116	193	172	21	116
Central	Recruits'					
School, Coimbatore ...		192	147	244	6	89
Central	Recruits'					
School, Anantapur ...		129	24	149	4	Nil.

An unusually good class of recruit was obtained, the smaller number of persons required combined with the shortage of opportunities for employment in civil life bringing about this result.

**PRO-
TECTION****Discipline
Punish-
ments
and
dismissals**

53. The percentage of departmental punishments rose from 3.8 in 1931 to 4.0. The variation is negligible when it is remembered that this figure was as high as 8.4 in 1927. The number of policemen dismissed was the same as in the previous year (119). The number of cases of punishment modified on appeal to the Inspector-General or Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, also remained the same (160). Forty-six subordinate police officers were punished by criminal courts, 18 of them being convicted for offences committed in their official capacity. Two police officers were convicted under the Police Act and six for negligently allowing prisoners to escape from custody.

Rewards

The title of C.I.E. was conferred on the Commissioner of Police, Madras. A District Superintendent of Police was created an officer of the Order of the British Empire and a Deputy Superintendent of Police a member of the same order. British Empire Medals for meritorious service were awarded to two charge-sergeants and one havildar-major of the Armed Reserve. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on two officers and of Rao Sahib on two others. The King's Police Medal was awarded to nine officers, including a head constable and two constables. A new decoration for meritorious service styled "The Indian Police Medal," to be awarded by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was instituted during the year and conferred on 15 police officers. A sum of Rs. 36,551 was distributed among 5,968 police officers as rewards for meritorious work during the year. Rewards amounting to Rs. 21,319 were granted to 4,336 private individuals including village officers for assistance given to the police. In the case of private individuals, the practice of granting letters of appreciation or thanks and parchment certificates was extended.

**Accommo-
dation**

54. Quarters were available at the end of the year for 131 sergeants and sergeants-major, 510 sub-inspectors, 2,131 head constables and 15,760 constables, but this is far short of actual requirements.

55. The Armed Reserves in the districts and all the detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were kept up to strength and maintained in a state of efficiency. Their discipline and physique continued to be good. The Emergency Forces were maintained at the prescribed figures. Owing to the recrudescence of the civil disobedience movement at the opening of the year all the Reserves were specially mobilized from early in January and continued to be mobilized till the middle of the year. They were again mobilized in December for annual training.

56. The Malabar Special Police Force was reorganized to improve its tactical efficiency, resulting in a net reduction of four officers and eleven non-commissioned officers and men and the abolition of the Angadipuram Company. The sanctioned strength at the close of the year was 28 officers and 731 non-commissioned officers and men. Recruitment continued to be easy and the recruits selected were superior to the previous year's standard. Mappillas were taken for the first time, the men enlisted including nine of them and three Tiyas. Several officers and non-commissioned officers attended courses of instruction at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, the Army School, Poona, and the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and with the Mahratta Light Infantry, Cannanore. In November the force was inspected by Army Officers who again testified to its high efficiency.

57. There was notable improvement in the matter of intimate relations between the police stations and the populations of villages. Six hundred and twelve village officers and talaiyaris were punished for neglect of duty on the report of the police. A sum of Rs. 2,319 was granted as rewards to 439 village officers and talaiyaris.

58. Though the general conditions of the year were favourable to the prevalence of crime, the figures of crime for the year were the lowest ever recorded.

The number of cases of cognizable crime fell further from 45,703 to 43,763, the largest decrease

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TECTION

being in the Kistna district (31·8 per cent). Offences under special and local laws increased by 24·6 per cent (from 16,916 in 1931 to 21,083). This was due to increased police activity in traffic control and prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Nuisance cases went up from 134,124 to 138,466.

Offences
against
person and
property

There were 17,555 cases against person and property, a fall of 4·8 per cent from the figure for 1931. Madras City and South Madras again showed the highest proportion—one case to every 1,500 persons.

Grave
crime

The number of cases of grave crime was less than the figure of 1931 by 1,919 cases. Murders decreased by 98 cases to 1,005. The largest number of cases was again in the districts of Coimbatore (122) and Salem (71). The number of cases of dacoity in 1932 was 209 as compared with 224 in 1931. Most of these, as usual, were not organized attempts at gang-robbery, but were merely offences arising from faction or similar causes and were classed as “dacoities” in the technical sense of that term. One case of motor banditry occurred in Madras City but was immediately detected by the police. The prompt detection of the authors of a series of bomb outrages directed against property and person in the southern districts allayed an uneasiness as to the growth in this Presidency of terrorist methods of crime. Cases of manufacture of bombs to serve factionous ends occurred in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. A mail robbery occurred on 27th July in Cuddapah district, in which a mail bag was snatched from a runner. The bag was however recovered intact as the culprits threw it away when chased by the police. Robbery fell from 658 cases to 642. There was a decrease in the number of cases of house-breaking from 7,722 to 6,951. Ordinary thefts also declined from 16,133 to 15,441.

Counter-
feiting
coins and
currency
notes

There were 43 cases of counterfeiting coins and 26 cases of forgeries of currency notes, the figures for 1931 being 30 and 17 respectively. Twenty-seven of the former and eight of the latter were detected. In Guntūr, after months of patient

investigation, the police were able to seize Rs. 55,000 in counterfeit notes along with the equipment used for the process.

During the year 1,364 vehicles were registered. The number of buses plying for hire in the mufasal fell from 4,332 to 3,956. The number of accidents resulting in loss of life was 206.

Motor
Vehicles
Act

In the face of a general policy of firm action the civil disobedience movement made little headway anywhere. As a result of Congress activity, however, serious rioting took place at Kodumalur and Kunnur in the Ramnad district and at Uppanda in the South Kanara district, where mobs attacked the police. In the Ganjām district the arrest of certain Congress volunteers resulted in serious rioting in the course of which the Armed Reserve had to open fire—killing one man and wounding two others. Owing to village factions and private enmities riots of a serious nature involving deaths occurred in several districts. In some places the rivalry of candidates for election to local bodies led to free fights between parties of their supporters calling for police interference. Such riots occurred at Kalahasti, Berhampur, Keelput in the North Arcot district, Athiyur in Trichinopoly and Mattanur in North Malabar. The Vizagapatam Agency was the scene of a peculiar type of trouble. A young man called Sri Haridoss reappeared prominently in a remote and inaccessible part of the Agency and, posing as one divinely inspired, declared himself ruler, built forts, collected arms and gathered a large following. Prompt action on the part of the police, including the reserves, resulted in his capture and that of four other ringleaders, all of whom were eventually sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. There was tension between the Hindus and the Muslims throughout the Presidency on the question of Hindu processions passing mosques with music and in most districts the public safety called for a large and elaborate police precaution. At Vellore there was an affray between the Hindus and the Muhammadans on the night of 13th August when a Hindu procession was passing a mosque. Hindu objections to the rebuilding of

Political,
social and
communal
move-
ments

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 —

an old mosque at Nandyal created a local situation in October necessitating a lathi charge. The movement among the depressed classes for their social uplift led to serious trouble around Devakottai and there was a fight on the 5th of July. There were 13 labour strikes during the year.

Detection
 and pre-
 vention
 of crime

The percentage of cognizable cases convicted to cases disposed of was 38·2 against 36·4 in 1931. Investigation was refused by the police in 4,005 cases or 9·5 per cent of the total number reported to them. 75·1 per cent of the cases taken to courts ended in conviction. The record of police work for the year, however, so far from showing any falling off under continuous and prolonged strain, proved to be a fine one. The figure for grave crime was the lowest ever recorded. Four thousand and nine hundred and eighty-two bad characters were registered during the year and kept under surveillance. One thousand and two hundred and fifty-six persons were bound over for good behaviour.

False cases

In 150 cases prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints resulting in the conviction of 62 persons. Only 0·02 per cent of the cases prosecuted by the police were declared false after trial or enquiry by courts.

Escapes

Seventy-nine prisoners escaped from custody, 66 of whom were recaptured, as also 2 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. Four police officers were prosecuted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 41 police officers punished departmentally.

Criminal
 Investiga-
 tion
 depart-
 ment

59. The Central Intelligence Bureau did another year's good work. The Crime Branch staff undertook the investigation of offences relating to coinage and forged currency notes and other cases calling for investigations too intricate for the local police to handle.

Finger-
 print
 Bureau

The Finger-print Bureau received 15,242 finger-print slips for record during the year bringing the total number of slips on the last day of the year to 237,008. Of the 19,183 slips received for search, 5,025 were traced.

Shorthand
 Bureau

The reporters of the Shorthand Bureau attended 19 conferences and 701 political meetings.

60. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,180 excluding gazetted officers. Seventy-three literate recruits were enlisted during the year. The number of punishments increased from 68 to 91. Rewards aggregating to Rs. 4,015 were granted to 479 officers and men as compared with Rs. 4,391 granted to 565 officers and men in the previous year. Private individuals were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,686. In two cases rewards of Rs. 10 were granted to private individuals for saving human life.

The percentage of admissions to hospitals rose from 164.7 to 165.0. The daily average attendance at the City Police dispensary was 45.74, the total number of patients treated being 3,726. The general health of the police force was satisfactory and there were no outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

Quarters are now available for 7 Inspectors, 49 Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, 187 head constables and 1,059 constables.

The total number of true cognizable cases recorded in the year excluding nuisances, etc., was 3,345 as against 3,406 in the previous year. Serious offences against the person fell from 350 to 337. Nuisance cases rose from 31,836 to 32,688. The number of cases of murder reported was 8. The only case of dacoity reported during the year had characteristics new to South India, in that it contained the elements of up-to-date motor banditry. A chest containing jewels and cash worth Rs. 8,000 was snatched from the hands of one of the clerks of a company in Sowcarpet by the culprits who made good their escape in a motor car, at about 7 o'clock one evening. The car was found abandoned soon afterwards and several arrests were made. Eleven cases of robbery, all of a petty and technical nature, were reported during the year. Cases of house-breaking decreased from 499 to 412. There was an increase in the number of thefts, the figure for the year being 1,932 as compared with 1,838 in 1931. Eighty-nine per cent of the cases prosecuted by the police ended in conviction and no case was declared false after trial. Twenty gambling dens were

Health

Accommo-
dation

Crime

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—

successfully raided and 138 persons were convicted. After the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act came into force on the 1st April 1932, ten brothels were raided during the year and their inmates rescued. A special feature of the year was the outbreak of incendiarism in foreign cloth shops and post office pillar boxes, most of them suspected to be due to Congress activities.

Traffic control

The central traffic staff took over the investigation of 240 cases including 56 offences under the Indian Penal Code. The Law and Order police dealt with 1,570 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Rules. Altogether 1,897 cases were put up as against 1,812 of the previous year. Of these, 1,446 cases ended in conviction. Three hundred and sixty-three accidents were caused by motor vehicles. A very satisfactory feature of the year was the decrease in the number of fatal accidents from 32 to 22. Accidents are still mostly due to the want of road sense on the part of the pedestrians.

Cinematograph Act

Sixteen licences were issued for cinematograph theatres including licences for four travelling cinemas. No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited.

Railway police

61. The mileage of railway under the jurisdiction of the Superintendents of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway police districts were 2,575.25 and 2,505.22 respectively. Railway crime fell for the third year in succession by 18.8 per cent on the previous year's figure. There were 27 attempts to derail trains as against 30 in the previous year. Cases of stone-throwing mostly the work of mischievous boys, fell from 39 to 37. There were four collisions during the year. The number of persons who were run over and killed by trains was 382.

Port police

62. The Port police establishments at Cuddalore, Cocanada and Mangalore worked satisfactorily.

Cost

63. Reduction in staff, the operation of the 10 per cent cut on salaries and the very strict economy exercised in general, effected a saving of over Rs. 8 lakhs in the cost of the department.

The expenditure incurred in 1932-33 was Rs. 1,58,88,442 as compared with Rs. 1,66,89,178 in the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1932)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1932; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

64. On the 31st December 1932 there were in **Courts** the Madras Presidency the following criminal courts:—

The High Court, 29 Sessions Courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 1 Additional Sessions Judge's Court, 25 District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 93 Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts, 26 Courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates (without divisional charges), 431 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts (including Tahsildar-Magistrates' Courts), 205 Benches of Magistrates' Courts (consisting of 1,752 Honorary Magistrates), 112 Special Magistrates' Courts, and 1 Honorary Magistrate's Court.

In addition 19 Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. There were also 963 Village Magistrates and 3,489 Panchayat Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction.

65. The total number of original cases instituted in the criminal courts during the year was **Original cases** 360,399 showing an increase of 34,139 cases over the figure for the previous year.

In the Village Magistrates' Courts the number **Village courts** of cases filed rose from 2,435 to 2,834. The number of cases instituted in the Panchayat Courts was 39,249 as against 34,107 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to persons tried is higher in this class of courts (23·38) than in Village Magistrates' Courts (13·31).

The Bench Magistrates tried 153,657 persons in **Bench courts** the Presidency as against 145,513 last year. Out of 14 Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the City

PRO-
TECTION

of Madras empowered to sit singly only 7 worked as the rest were unable to secure accommodation or the staff necessary.

Regular
magis-
trates'
courts

The total number of cases instituted in the regular magistrates' courts in the mufassal was 263,977 as against 236,468 in 1931. Six thousand eight hundred and nine cases were pending at the close of the year.

Presidency
magis-
trates'
courts

The number of cases filed in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts rose from 51,506 to 52,742. Six hundred and forty-four cases concerning 1,143 persons were pending trial at the end of the year.

Sessions
courts

The subordinate mufassal courts committed 2,015 cases to the Courts of Sessions, a decrease of 70 on the previous year's figure, the largest number of committals being to the Courts of Madura (266), Coimbatore (169) and Tinnevely (161). The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 154 (182 in 1931) of which South Arcot contributed the largest number (15). The average duration of cases disposed of by Sessions Courts fell from 51 days to 50 days. The percentage of acquittals in sessions cases was 54.46 or slightly less than last year.

The High
Court

The number of cases committed to the High Court sessions was 30 as against 31 in 1931 and two cases were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to the number of persons tried was 55.81 (82.86 in 1931).

Appeals
Magis-
trates'
courts

66. The number of persons who appealed from sentences of second and third-class magistrates fell slightly from 10,395 to 10,001, but the number of appeals pending at the end of the year (1,043) was 74 more than at the beginning. The percentage of successful appeals rose very slightly to 36.42, and the duration of appeals in the courts of first-class magistrates rose from 20 to 21 days.

Sessions
courts

The number of persons who appealed to Sessions Courts was 2,522; the appeals of 220 of these persons were pending at the close of the year, the last year's figure being 180. The average duration of appeals disposed of fell from 33 to 29 days and the percentage of successful appeals from 29.09 to 25.22.

The number of appellants to the High Court was 1,037 or 22 less than in 1931. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 58 persons. Of the total of 71 persons concerned in appeals against acquittals, the acquittal of 27 persons was upheld; the decision in the case of 8 persons was set aside and a conviction recorded. As regards appeals against conviction, the appeals of 334 persons were rejected *in limine*; the finding and sentence was maintained in the case of 238 persons, and in the case of 111 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered. The convictions of 166 persons were reversed and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of four persons. The average duration of an appeal was 31 days. The percentage of entirely successful appeals rose from 17.44 to 19.39.

67. The following table shows the number of revision petitions taken up during the year :—

Reference
and
revision

	Applications presented.		Cases taken up <i>suo motu</i> or on report from subordinate courts.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
District Magistrates	818	752	11	7
Sessions Courts ...	604	669	32	22
The High Court ...	842	911	82	97

The total number of persons under trial during the year 1932 on a charge of murder in the Sessions Courts was 1,673 of whom 483 were convicted. References in the case of 204 persons sentenced to death were disposed of by the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. In the case of 128 persons the convictions were upheld and the sentences were confirmed. The sentence was commuted in the case of 29 persons. The total number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed or confirmed by the High Court was 130 as compared with 148 in the previous year.

68. The jury system is said to have worked satisfactorily on the whole. Of the 936 persons tried by jury the verdict was approved in the case of 924 persons by the presiding Judge. In the case of the remaining 12 persons on reference made under section 307 of the Code of Criminal

Jury
system

**Chapter
III
PRO-
SECTION**

Procedure by the Judge, on the ground that the jury's finding was perverse, the High Court upheld the verdict of the jury. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,829. The Judge agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,236 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,034 persons and differed from all the assessors in the case of 559 persons.

**Punish-
ments**

69. The total number of sentences passed during the year was 313,828 of which 130 were of death, 157 of transportation for life, 20,265 of rigorous imprisonment, 18,159 of simple imprisonment, 181 of forfeiture of property, 274,847 of fine and 89 of whipping. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 15,36,953 of which a sum of Rs. 41,764 was paid to complainants as compensation. Of 1,334 persons bound over to keep the peace, 819 were not given any substantive punishment. The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour was 1,274. The number released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 2,467 to 2,111.

Juveniles

70. Of the 299,896 persons convicted, 1,417 were boys and 201 were girls. The number of juvenile offenders was largest in Salem (180), North Arcot (144) and Nellore (109). Of the total number of juvenile offenders, 284 were discharged after admonition and 150 were delivered to their parents or guardians.

**Miscella-
neous**

71. The number of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 10,578 or 11.69 per cent of the cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code. This percentage is lower than in 1931 (12.85) and the high percentage of cases which ended in the acquittal or discharge of the accused clearly indicates that sufficient use is not still made of this section. As regards section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code less and less use is made of it to discourage frivolous and vexatious complaints. Only 619 persons were ordered to pay compensation this year as compared with 640 in 1931 (in 1920 the number stood at 1,852). The percentage of conviction in cases

tried under the Indian Penal Code was 40·07 showing an increase over the figure 36·71 for 1931.

PRISONS (1932)

[*Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1932; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

72. Among the noteworthy features of the administration of prisons during the year was a big fall in the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners before Courts, and a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners. **General**

73. As a measure of retrenchment 15 sub-jails and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, were closed down. This left 9 central jails, 3 district jails, 2 borstal schools, 3 special jails, and 300 sub-jails in the Presidency for the accommodation of prisoners. **Accommodation**

74. On the 1st January 1932 there were 15,411 prisoners of all classes in confinement in the jails of the Madras Presidency. During the year 98,592 prisoners were received and 98,787 discharged, leaving 15,216 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number in custody advanced from 15,495 (in 1931) to 16,134 as a result of the civil disobedience movement. **Prisoners of all classes**

The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 12,061 males and 266 females. During the year 26,244 males and 1,308 females were received by direct committal, the largest number being from the Madura district (1,817) as in the previous year. Twenty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-nine convicts were received by transfer; 2,428 convicts were released on appeal, 17,415 on expiry of sentence, 5,872 under remission rules, and 1,679 (of whom 1,271 were Mappilla Rebellion prisoners) by order of Government. Fifty-two convicts were transferred to the Andamans, 24 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 5 escaped, 120 were executed and 90 died. At the close of the year there were 12,390 convicts in custody as against 12,327 in 1931. **Convicts**

**PRO-
TECTION****Undertrial
prisoners**

On the 1st January 1932 the number of undertrial prisoners in detention was 2,199 ; 40,366 were received during the year. The daily average fell from 2,359 to 2,318. Of the undertrial prisoners disposed of, 38·8 per cent were convicted and sentenced and 61·12 per cent released on acquittal. Fourteen escaped, all from sub-jails, and nine died. At the close of the year 2,120 remained in custody awaiting trial. It is a gratifying feature of the year that the average period of detention before Sessions Courts fell from 38·42 to 33·67 days and that before magistrates from 18·07 to 15·34.

**Civil
prisoners**

Civil prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year, including State prisoners, numbered 885. During the year 5,395 were admitted making a total of 6,280. Of this number 5,543 were released, 26 transferred and 5 died. The daily average dropped from 690 to 655.

**State
prisoners**

The year opened with 14 State prisoners in custody ; three more were admitted during the year. Seven of these were discharged for detention under Police surveillance.

Star class

The system of classifying selected prisoners as "star class" prisoners with the object of preventing their contamination with those experienced in crime continued to be satisfactory. Star class prisoners are housed apart from other prisoners at night and, as far as possible, at other times also. There were 442 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year and 540 more were classified during the year.

**Special
classifica-
tion**

There was one "A" class prisoner connected with the civil disobedience movement in confinement at the beginning of the year. Fifty-five were received by direct committal, 66 by transfer and 4 by reclassification. Only 33 remained at the end of the year. There was a total of 764 "B" class prisoners, of whom 148 remained in custody at the end of the year.

Habituals

The year opened with 2,972 habitual convicts ; 3,059 were admitted during the year making a total of 6,031 or 15·03 per cent of the total convict population.

**PRO-
TECTION**

Eighteen offenders under the age of fifteen were admitted to jails during the year. Of these, six were released from jail custody after completing their sentences. The increase (from 8 in 1931) is attributed to the influx of youths connected with the civil disobedience movement.

—
Youthful-
offenders

In the mental defective section of the District Jail at Cuddalore 71 prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 67 were admitted during the year. Of this number, 7 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 42 were released or transferred to other jails, 8 were certified as sane and 2 died, leaving 79 at the close of the year.

Mental
defectives.

The number of lepers in custody at the beginning of the year was 74. Admissions during the year totalled 96 ; 98 remained in custody at the end of the year.

Lepers

Of the convicts admitted during the year 89·31 per cent were Hindus including Sikhs, 6·06 Muhammadans, 2·30 Christians, 0·27 Buddhists and Jains and 2·06 professed other religions.

Religion of
convicts

75. There were 17 escapes during the year (as against 18 in 1931), 12 from inside jail and 5 from outside. Twelve of those who escaped were recaptured. The escapes in most cases were due to slackness and overconfidence on the part of the warder staff.

Escapes

76. There was a large increase in the number of jail offences reported (from 1,685 to 2,007). Though the rise in the number of offences approximates to the increase in the prison population, yet the improvement under offences relating to work is a welcome sign. The ratio percentage of punishments to average strength advanced from 13·54 to 21·72. This is reported to be due to the action of prisoners convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement who, by resorting to obstructive tactics, tried to create indiscipline in jails. Hunger strikes were also resorted to by this class of prisoners in certain jails but were seldom of serious import.

Offences
and
punish-
ments

Corporal punishment was awarded to 10 prisoners as against 11 in the previous year.

Corporal
punish-
ments

**PRO-
TECTION
Education**

77. There was no deviation from accepted procedure in the education imparted to convicts. There were in all 60 instructors, and 977 lectures were delivered as against 1,446 in the previous year.

**Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society**

78. Of the 18,438 prisoners discharged during the year, 814 were helped by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and 1,621 probation officers were appointed. The activities of the society are spreading and as a result of wide propaganda several local bodies have come forward to help the society with liberal donations. A new branch of the society was opened at Bezwada during the year.

Remission

79. The number of convicts admitted to the remission system and released advanced from 5,397 in 1931 to 5,871. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 3,000 convicts as against 3,681 in the previous year.

**Advisory
boards**

80. Twenty-one advisory board meetings were held in jails during the year. The cases of 352 long-term casuals were considered and recommendations were made to Government for the conditional release of 138 prisoners. The Government sanctioned the release of 132. On the recommendation of the Board of Visitors 39 prisoners were ordered to be released by Government on licence applicable to borstal inmates.

**Vital
statistics
and
sanitation**

81. The year under review was a fortunate one in that prison health was remarkably good in spite of the increase in the daily average jail population. The number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals decreased and the average daily number of sick showed a considerable fall from 341 in the previous year to 269. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths. The death-rate per mille of average strength fell from 9.36 in the previous year to 7.25, the lowest on record since the year 1895. There was no case of cholera. The deaths due to dysentery were seven in number. There was a large fall in the number of cases of malarial fever (from 352 to 167) and no deaths due to it. There were 19 deaths due to pneumonia and one to diarrhoea. The

number of admissions for syphilis fell from 47 to 36. Of the total number of persons discharged during the year, 74.74 per cent gained weight as compared with 74.65 in the previous year. All central and district jails and borstal schools in the Presidency have a protected water-supply and a complete distribution system of pipes with tap delivery. All kitchens in jails were under efficient sanitary control. The fitting of cells with sanitary recesses or turnstiles was further extended during the year.

82. There was an increase in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year (from 918 to 1,014) and a number of non-official visitors gave their time and counsel generously for this purpose. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the District Jail, Madura, and the Borstal School, Tanjore. His Excellency the Governor-General of French India visited the Central Jail, Cannanore. The Honourable the Law Member visited the Central Jail, Coimbatore. **Jail visitors**

83. The total expenditure during the year under review, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, amounted to Rs. 22,48,754. The expenses last year were Rs. 26,02,732. The difference is due mainly to the closure of the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, reduced outlay under manufactures, and savings effected by the cut in the pay and in the number of officers. The total value of articles manufactured during the year showed a considerable decrease in comparison with the previous year. This was due to the fact that on account of the general financial depression and the necessity for retrenchment arising therefrom some departments were unable to place orders with the jail. The total receipts excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 5,32,237. **Finance**

84. The number of inmates detained in the borstal schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah on the 31st December 1931 was 927. During the year 259 adolescent offenders were received by direct. **Borstal schools**

PRO-
TECTION

committal and 21 by transfer. After the release or transfer of some of them on various grounds, 812 were left at the end of the year.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1932)

[Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1932]

85. The total number of boys detained in the three Government certified schools (Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and Junior Certified Schools, Ranipet and Bellary) at the end of the year 1932 was 464 as compared with 530 in the previous year, thus showing a further decrease from 638, the number in 1930. The number in the three private certified schools was 136 (79 were girls) as compared with 122 (girls 64) in 1931. One hundred and two children passed through the Remand Home and place of custody attached to the Children's Aid Society.

Education

86. Elementary education and vocational and physical training continued to be the main features of the general system of training in the schools. Moral instruction was also imparted in the three Government schools and in the school under the Madras Children's Aid Society.

Health

87. The health of the pupils in all the certified schools was generally satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital and the daily average sick dropped from 238 to 200 and 12.77 to 9.96 during the year under report. Out of 229 pupils discharged, only one lost weight. The number of deaths in Government schools however advanced from two to three.

Accommo-
dation

88. Accommodation is available at Chingleput for 420 boys, at Ranipet for 122 boys and in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, for 200 boys.

Aftercare
report

89. Out of 229 pupils discharged 1 was reconvicted, 21 are not traceable, 3 joined outside schools, 27 are in charge of their parents, 97 are suitably employed, 21 were unemployed and reports have not been received about 51. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Bellary has been giving

help to boys discharged from certified schools and the society has taken care of several of them with the object of procuring them suitable jobs.

90. The total expenditure on the three Government schools amounted to Rs. 1,08,399. This shows a fall from the figure 1,21,033 of 1931, the decrease being due to the fall in the prices of foodstuff and to savings effected for purposes of economy. The cash earnings of the three schools fell from Rs. 7,994 to Rs. 4,701.

Finance

CIVIL JUSTICE (1932)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1932; Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice*]

91. On the 31st December 1932 there were the following permanent courts in the Madras Presidency :—

General
Courts

The High Court, the Court of Small Causes of Madras, the Madras City Civil Court, 29 District Courts (including three for Agency tracts), 44 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including seven for agency tracts and one revenue officer exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge), 1 Special Small Cause Court, 163 District Munsifs' Courts (including 22 for agency tracts and four revenue officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs), and 127 Revenue Courts. There were also 11 Subordinate Judges and 18 District Munsifs attached to permanent courts under the Amended Civil Courts Act. There were in addition two temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and one temporary District Munsif's Court.

92. The total number of suits instituted during the year in the courts of the Presidency, including village and panchayat courts, was 646,561 as against 627,465 in 1931. For the Presidency as a whole one suit was instituted for every 72 persons of the population as compared with 74 in the previous year. The ratio for the Presidency town was one for every 35 persons. Apart from the Agency tracts, Ganjām was, as usual, the

Litigation

PRO- TECTION

least litigious district (one suit for every 259 persons). The largest number of suits was filed in Malabar (more than one-eighth of the total number). The following table gives some details of the nature of the suits instituted in the Presidency :—

	1931	1932.
Suits for money or movable property.	559,592	571,613
Suits for immovable property, other than mortgage suits	14,702	16,040
Mortgage suits	20,754	23,644
Suits for specific relief	2,873	3,221
Suits in revenue courts	27,623	30,282

Value of
suits

There was an increase of over Rs. 55 lakhs in the value (Rs. 11,65,09,326) of suits instituted during the year, in courts other than village, panchayat and revenue courts. The average value of a suit during the year under report was Rs. 384.

Original
jurisdiction

93. The following table gives particulars regarding the institution, disposal and pendency of suits in the different courts, excluding the High Court, as compared with the previous year :—

	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days.			
							Contested		Un-contested.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932	1931.	1932.
1. Village munsifs' courts ...	90,443	93,059	89,051	91,410	8,162	9,946	...	...	...	...
2. Village panchayat courts ...	213,278	220,096	206,030	216,373	43,470	47,423	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue courts (other than those in Agency tracts) ...	27,333	29,763	30,869	29,683	7,484	8,292	411	514	57	100
4. Agency courts	1,635	2,262	1,631	2,207	569	492	277	255	62	95
5. District Munsifs' courts (other than those in Agency tracts)—										
(a) Ordinary suits ...	83,239	80,387	92,455	82,931	43,795	44,976	317	308	62	63
(b) Small cause suits ..	164,828	175,890	157,405	174,368	28,114	23,333	102	110	49	53
6. Special small cause courts...	6,880	6,421	6,902	5,915	922	1,442	117	131	56	59

	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days.			
							Contested.		Un. contested.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
7. Subordinate Judges' courts—										
(a) Ordinary suits ...	3,168	3,313	3,645	3,479	3,732	3,808	455	474	79	83
(b) Small cause suits ...	17,009	16,455	17,329	16,697	4,288	5,212	152	169	59	55
8. District courts (other than those in Agency tracts) ...	545	606	435	623	792	826	398	544	147	106
9. The City Civil Court ...	885	1,007	802	945	438	532	178	170	25	27
10. The Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	17,557	16,689	17,505	17,273	2,192	1,732	55	57	46	43

In the High Court of Judicature there were 613 suits filed as against 665 in 1931. The total number of suits for disposal including those pending from last year, and those received by transfer and re-admitted or remanded was 1,510 as against 1,557 in 1931. Of these, 780 were disposed of as compared with 679 in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits was 754 days and of uncontested suits 174 days.

94. The number of insolvency petitions presented to the mufassal courts increased from 6,334 to 6,473 and in the High Court from 502 to 553.

95. The total number of appeals preferred during the year was 12,253—a decrease of 1,753 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

The number of regular appeals filed in the Agency tracts was 65 as against 62 in 1931; the number disposed of was 61.

In the District and Subordinate Judges' courts 9,507 appeals including 1,771 miscellaneous appeals were instituted. Of these, the subordinate judges disposed of 4,014 appeals; the arrears fell from 3,583 to 3,136. The average duration of

PRO-
TECTION

appeals disposed of was 324 days in the case of contested appeals and 239 days in the case of uncontested appeals. The duration was highest in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam (558 days). The district courts disposed of 4,742 appeals leaving 5,387 at the close of the year. The average duration of contested appeals before these courts was 369 days and in the case of uncontested appeals 227 days.

The High
Court

The following table shows the disposal of various kinds of appeals by the High Court:—

	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of		Average duration in days.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
From original decrees of mufassal courts.	595	419	329	325	2,282	2,376	1,358	1,724
From orders of mufassal courts ...	499	527	544	652	1,067	942	969	854
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court ...	109	100	124	115	133	118	624	2,367
From decrees of the City Civil Court.	75	71	10	128	201	144	1,165	648
Letters Patent (other than Original Side appeals) ...	115	100	351	162	288	226	...	...
Appeals against appellate decrees.	1,987	1,367	1,919	1,838	4,984	4,513	1,274	1,615
Appeals against appellate orders ...	258	190	222	295	689	584		

Appeals to
the Privy
Council

At the beginning of the year 5 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were pending before the High Court. Twenty-nine applications were received during the year. Of the total number of applications for leave, 8 were dismissed with costs, leave was granted in 8 and 18 were pending at the close of the year. Twenty-seven appeals were pending in the Privy Council in England and 7 were newly received during the year. Of these, 3 were dismissed with costs,

1 allowed and 2 dismissed, for non-prosecution, leaving 28 appeals pending at the end of the year.

96. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,987 of which 910 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits. Of the total number of petitions disposed of, 77.65 per cent were dismissed as against 82.25 in the previous year. Eleven cases were referred to the High Court by the lower courts and the Board of Revenue. The High Court disposed of 5 cases out of a total of 18, including 7 left over from the previous year.

Reference
and
revision

97. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal, except village and panchayat courts was 403,952 as against 383,277 in 1931. Of these, 400,255 were disposed of and the pendency at the end of the year was 80,881 as compared with 75,366 in 1931. In 13.23 per cent of the applications disposed of satisfaction was obtained in full; satisfaction was obtained in part in 11.70 per cent. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,26,34,184 as against Rs. 1,98,24,927 in the previous year. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution was 4,544 as compared with 4,505 in 1931.

Execution
appli-
cations
Mufassal
courts

Applications for execution received in the City Civil Court, Court of Small Causes and the High Court fell from 19,980 to 19,232. Nineteen thousand two hundred and sixty applications were disposed of leaving 1,255 pending at the close of 1932. Full satisfaction was obtained in 10.77 per cent and part satisfaction in 15.31 per cent of the applications disposed of. Two hundred and fifty-nine judgment-debtors were imprisoned in execution.

Madras
courts

98. At the end of the year there were on the rolls of the High Court 2,519 advocates and 74 attorneys. One hundred and fifty-four advocates and 3 attorneys were newly enrolled. In the mufassal there were 4,472 first-grade pleaders and 548 second-grade pleaders. No pleaders were enrolled during the year, as fresh enrolment of pleaders to practise in mufassal courts was discontinued in December 1931.

Legal
practi-
tioners

III
PRO-
TECTION

REGISTRATION AND COMPANIES

[Report on the administration of the Registration Department for 1932 ; Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, for the year 1932-33 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Registration and Joint Stock Companies]

Registra-
tion (1932)
Adminis-
trative
changes

99. By the abolition of the registration districts of Villupuram and Kistna as a measure of retrenchment, the number of district charges fell from 26 to 24 and the number of Registrars from 28 to 26. Since the Registrars' offices at Villupuram and Masulipatam were reduced to the position of sub-registry offices and the sub-office in Ramapuram in Chittoor district was amalgamated with the Registrar's office at Chittoor, the number of sub-offices stood at 577 in 1932, with 626 Sub-Registrars. The system of copying documents by photograph, which was introduced as a temporary measure last year, was ordered to be continued for a further period of one year from 1st April 1932. Readjustments of jurisdiction were effected in nine districts in the interests of public convenience.

Registra-
tions

The continued stringency in the money market and the fall in prices of agricultural products, which forced people either to borrow or sell their property, had repercussions in the field of registration, as the number of documents registered rose to 1,320,501 from 1,145,971. Compulsory registrations increased by 16.35 per cent, the largest increase being under sales. The aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 55.69 crores to Rs. 58.78 crores, but the average value of a document fell from Rs. 491 to Rs. 449, owing to the fall in the value of immovable property.

Searches

There was a further rise in the number of applications for encumbrance certificates from 114,202 to 116,020. The number of documents presented by or on behalf of co-operative societies, however, dropped from 27,371 to 19,382. The fall is due to the acceptance by Central Banks and primary societies of unregistered pro-notes

and the decline in the number of loans issued by primary societies.

There were 12 cases under the Indian Registration Act during the year, including 3 pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 7 ended in conviction and 5 were pending when the year closed.

Prosecu-
tions

Mainly consequent on the increase in the number of documents for registration, the total revenue rose from Rs. 29.47 lakhs to Rs. 33.88 lakhs. As a result of several measures of retrenchment undertaken during the latter part of 1931 the expenditure decreased from Rs. 31.14 lakhs to Rs. 27.93 lakhs.

Finance

100. Despite the general economic depression, which tended to retard business enterprises, the number of companies increased from 935 to 1,017 (917 with share capital and 100 without) during the course of the year.

Registered
companies
(1932-33)
The Indian
Companies
Act

The year witnessed an abnormal increase in new registrations, the number 152 being the highest on record since the advent of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Under "Banking, Loan and Insurance" companies the number of companies registered and the amount of paid-up capital was double that of the previous year, but the amount of paid-up capital under "Trading and Manufacturing" companies fell to less than a fifth even though the number of these companies increased by 10 per cent. This fall clearly indicates that as a result of the present economic depression the public are reluctant to invest capital in productive enterprises but consider banking concerns as more safe. Of the new companies registered, 38 were banking, 36 insurance and 67 trading and industrial concerns. Of the last mentioned, no less than 10 were floated for encouraging swadeshi enterprise. The extension of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme to the district of Coimbatore and the supply of cheap electric power stimulated the formation of 7 mills. Of the floatations during the year 12 had capitals ranging from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs.

New
companies

**PRO-
TECTION**Private
companies

Fifty-six private companies were registered and 18 were either wound up or struck off the register during the course of the year. The total number of private companies at the end of the year was 273 as compared with 235 in the previous year. Three private companies incorporated outside British India established a place of business in this Presidency and two ceased to have a place of business. The total number of foreign private companies was 29 ; the total number of "associations not for profit" at the end of the year was 77.

Capital

Eight companies increased their authorized capitals as against 9 in the previous year. The largest increase was in the case of "The Kanara Bank, Limited" (Rs. 7 lakhs).

Companies
that ceased
to exist

During the course of the year 25 companies voluntarily wound up business (most of them because their financial condition was unsound), 41 companies were struck off the register for not carrying on business, and 6 companies went into liquidation by order of Court.

Auditors

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930 came into force from 1st April 1932. The Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932 and the Restricted Certificates Rules, 1932, also came into force on the same date and the Local Government ceased to be the statutory authority for granting certificates to the auditors.

Prose-
cutions

Proceedings taken against four companies for failure to comply with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act were pending in Court at the beginning of the year. All the cases ended in conviction but in one case the conviction was set aside in appeal on technical grounds. A prosecution instituted during the year was withdrawn owing to the death of the only director of the company.

Provident
insurance
societies
and life
assurance
companies

Thirty-eight societies were registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912. The total number at the end of the year was 76. The registration of societies of the type carrying on the business of "Free Insurance," otherwise known as "Insurance on the Dividing Plan," continued to be on the increase. Four Life Assurance Companies were registered during the

year; one society and one company formerly doing other business took up Life Assurance, and the total number of these companies rose from 13 to 19.

The total receipts increased from Rs. 30,717 in the previous year to Rs. 41,436, due to the registration of a greater number of companies with large authorized capital. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 30,576 to Rs. 30,010, the reduction being due to restricted tours consequent on the abolition of six registration districts. Finance

101. The number of registering officers who exercised the functions of a Notary Public remained the same (110) as in the preceding year. The number of transactions decreased from 123 to 106 but their aggregate value rose from Rs. 1,27,585 to Rs. 2,73,681. The increase was due to the large number of bills of exchange of high value dealt with at Kumbakonam and Cochin. The number of bills of exchange and promissory notes dealt with declined, the former from 103 to 99 and the latter from 20 to 7. No special reasons can be assigned for the decrease under promissory notes. Owing to the fall in the number of transactions, fees realized fell from Rs. 870 to Rs. 832. Notaries Public (1932-33)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(1ST JULY 1932 TO 30TH JUNE 1933)

[*Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, for the year 1932-33; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies*]

102. The continued world economic depression, the headlong decline in commodity prices and the abnormal fall in land values affected the agricultural classes in this Presidency very severely. The cumulative effect of these economic factors was reflected in the repayments by societies to the Central Banks and by members to the societies. An unfortunate tendency, which has of late become very marked in the co-operative movement, is its dependance on local board politics and the efforts made by men to capture places of General

**PRO-
TECTION**

position in co-operative societies with a view to further their interests in local boards and municipalities. The Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 came into force from July 1932, but full advantage of the new provisions in the Act could not be availed of during the year. Two posts of Deputy Registrars were abolished, reducing the total number of such posts to 22. Of the six Deputy Collectors who were doing duty as Deputy Registrars at the beginning of the year, two were reverted to the Revenue Department. Thirty-one Honorary Assistant Registrars were working in 17 districts.

**Expendi-
ture**

The total expenditure incurred on the working of the department amounted to Rs. 9.86 lakhs as against Rs. 11.32 lakhs in the previous year. This expenditure represents 0.57 per cent of the total working capital of all the societies as compared with 0.67 per cent of the previous year.

Societies

103. There were at the end of the year 13,956 societies as against 14,540 at the end of the preceding year. The number of members (excluding unions) in all societies was 895,984. Of these 502,245 were classed as agriculturists, 286,352 as non-agriculturists and 107,387 as partly dependent on agriculture.

**Rectifica-
tion and
consolida-
tion**

The policy of rectification of societies rather than expansion continued to be adopted during the year under report also. Only 107 societies were newly registered as compared with 127 in the previous year and 320 in 1930-31, while 8,930 societies were marked for rectification. In pursuance of the policy of weeding out bad societies, the registration of 691 societies was cancelled during the year and 1,153 societies were under liquidation at the end of the year. The work of rectification was attended to by Central Banks, Federations and Unions. Provision was made to create "Bad and Doubtful Debts Reserves" in Central Banks to meet any possible losses, an amount of Rs. 6.95 lakhs having been so far set apart to this fund.

**Working
capital**

The following table shows how the total working capital employed in the movement on 30th June 1933 was made up.

Serial number.	Type of societies.	Total working capital.	Percentage of total working capital derived from				
			Share capital.	Deposits.	Loans from other societies.	Government.	Reserve fund.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS.					
1	Madras Provincial Bank ...	2,31,51,181	2.85	38.24	53.08	...	5.83
2	District Central Banks ...	5,88,74,034	9.53	64.57	21.25	...	4.65
3	Central Land Mortgage Bank ...	24,54,817	5.93	93.05	0.74	...	0.28
4	Agricultural societies ...	5,45,40,552	13.95	6.60	65.84	1.95	11.66
5	Non-agricultural societies.	3,44,42,425	26.78	52.95	5.79	5.85	8.63

The working capital of all societies rose from Rs. 1,699.98 lakhs to Rs. 1,734.63 lakhs. The total working capital employed in the movement, not taking into account the investment of one society in another, amounted to Rs. 924.87 lakhs.

There was on the whole a deterioration in the matter of repayments. In the case of repayments by societies to Central Banks, the percentage of balance to demand under principal fell slightly by 0.51, but the percentage of balance to demand under arrear interest and under current interest rose by 13.45 and 1.34 respectively. In the case of repayments by members to societies (both agricultural and non-agricultural), the percentage of balance to demand rose under principal, current interest and arrear interest. It must, however, be remembered that most of the outstanding debts were contracted during the phase of high prices so that the borrowers find it difficult to fulfil the terms of repayment on present prices.

104. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to make very satisfactory progress. Its working capital increased during the year from Rs. 188.90 lakhs to Rs. 231.51 lakhs. The reserve fund after audit amounted to Rs. 13.85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11.30 lakhs in the previous year. There was an appreciable increase from Rs. 171.49 lakhs to Rs. 211.42 lakhs under deposits and other borrowings including overdrafts. The

Repay-
mentsBanks
Madras
Provincial
Co-opera-
tive
Bank

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bank made a net divisible profit of Rs. 1.40 lakhs as against Rs. 1.68 lakhs in the previous year. The fall in the net profit was due to the marked shrinkage in the loan business of the bank. The bank disbursed to Central Banks only Rs. 5.66 lakhs as against Rs. 20.56 lakhs in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 20.44 lakhs was advanced to individuals on the security of their deposits. The necessary standard of fluid resources was maintained throughout the year.

Central
Banks

As in the previous year there were 32 Central Banks. The number of individual members in these banks rose from 3,763 to 3,977 while that of societies fell from 12,682 to 12,210. The paid-up share capital of these banks amounted to Rs. 56.10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 57.48 lakhs in the previous year. The fall was due chiefly to the liquidation of several societies. There was an increase in deposits and other borrowings including overdrafts, from Rs. 493.69 lakhs to Rs. 505.25 lakhs. There was also a substantial increase in the reserve fund deposits. All the Central Banks worked at a profit, but the total net profits fell from Rs. 8.61 lakhs to Rs. 6.05 lakhs. The fall was partly due to the decrease in loan business and partly to the policy adopted in recent years of retrenching profits so as to strengthen bad debt reserves. Only six banks were able to declare the usual 9 per cent dividend, the others paying dividends ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent. The amount borrowed by Central Banks and outstanding at the end of the year was only Rs. 13.88 lakhs as against Rs. 41.60 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 92.57 lakhs were disbursed during the year, of which Rs. 57.28 lakhs were on short-term; though most of the Central Banks have developed their short-term loan business, large sums were advanced by a number of them for long-term purposes during the year. Three Central Banks failed to maintain the required standard of fluid resources at one time or other during the year. A feature of importance in the working of the Central Banks during the year was a marked increase in their surplus funds.

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank made satisfactory progress during the year. There is an increasing recognition on the part of the agriculturist classes of the utility of the land mortgage banks for the supply of long-term credit, and the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank are becoming popular among the investing public. On the 30th June 1933 the Bank had on its rolls 231 members, composed of 181 individuals and 50 primary land mortgage banks, and had a share capital of Rs. 1,45,600. The bank floated debentures amounting to Rs. 10,81,400. A sum of Rs. 20,92,734 was outstanding as loans at the end of the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,19,340 towards principal including the arrears of the previous year, only a balance of Rs. 95 remained as overdue at the end of the year.

On the 30th June 1933 there were 57 primary land mortgage banks in the Presidency. Five of the 20 banks registered during the year did not do any work. The membership of all the banks was 7,211 and the paid-up share capital Rs. 2,99,250. The working capital increased from Rs. 22,81,269 to Rs. 32,27,798. Twenty-one banks made a profit of Rs. 20,080 while 35 banks sustained a loss of Rs. 16,297. Out of Rs. 2,83,195 under principal and Rs. 2,06,090 under interest due to the banks from the members an arrear balance of Rs. 1,09,410 under principal and Rs. 25,744 under interest remained overdue at the end of the year.

105. On the 30th June 1933 there were 12,064 agricultural societies of all types with a membership of 628,805. There has been a steady decline both in the number and in the membership of agricultural societies since 1929-30. Of the societies in existence 11,623 were ordinary credit societies, 92 purchase and sale societies and 349 other types of societies. These societies disbursed Rs. 92·37 lakhs as loans to members as compared with Rs. 97·43 lakhs in the previous year, 64·25 per cent of the loans being intended for productive purposes. The amount of loans due by the agricultural societies to Central Banks was Rs. 357·95 lakhs.

The number of agricultural credit societies fell from 12,080 to 11,623 and the membership from

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638,629 to 593,374. There was a corresponding decrease in the paid-up share capital from Rs. 78·37 lakhs to Rs. 72·75 lakhs and in working capital from Rs. 583·37 lakhs to Rs. 535·73 lakhs. The net profit increased from Rs. 9·69 lakhs to Rs. 9·74 lakhs. The total loss of previous years not yet recouped by some societies was Rs. 25·82 lakhs on the last day of the year. There was a general increase in the amount of overdues to the societies, the percentage of overdues to demand being 67·55 under principal, 65·89 under arrear interest and 59·65 under current interest.

Societies
for pur-
chase,
purchase
and sale

The number of societies for purchase, and purchase and sale fell from 89 to 79. Purchases made by these societies amounted to Rs. 2,60,902 and sales to Rs. 6,61,442. The bulk of the sales related to the cotton sale societies at Tiruppur and Kovilpatti. The profits of some of these societies were Rs. 16,891 and the losses of others Rs. 14,717.

Societies
for
production
and sale

The number of societies for production and sale fell from 21 to 12 during the year. Ten of them were milk supply societies and 2 agricultural and industrial societies. The Madras Milk Supply Union to which these 10 milk supply societies were affiliated realized Rs. 91,612 by the sale of milk and milk products, and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,337. One of the agricultural and industrial societies did no work in the year, the other crushed sugarcane to the value of Rs. 3,800 and produced about 3,041 maunds of jaggery.

Societies
for joint
cultivation
of land.

The total number of societies for joint cultivation by members and for purchase of house-sites was 809 (as against 968 in the previous year), with a membership of 35,299. Thirty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres of land and 13,870 house-sites were in the enjoyment of the members at the end of the year. These societies advanced loans to members to the extent of Rs. 1·81 lakhs.

Other
forms
of societies

The three cattle insurance societies in Chingleput district were liquidated during the year. There were 349 societies of other kinds at the end of the year. Eleven of them were kudimaramat and irrigation societies, which undertook the removal of silt and the digging of irrigation channels.

Three thousand eight hundred and seven acres of land were irrigated with water supplied by the irrigation societies. Five out of 10 agricultural demonstration societies worked during the year and cultivated paddy and sugarcane in 59.33 acres, using improved methods. There were also 12 land reclamation societies with 687 members. The extent of land reclaimed up to the beginning of the year was 1,724 acres and during the year a further 17 acres were reclaimed.

106. At the end of the year there were 1,451 societies in this class with a membership of 269,390 as against 1,512 societies with 263,381 members at the end of the previous year. The paid-up share capital and working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 92.23 lakhs and Rs. 344.42 lakhs respectively. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 204.85 lakhs, over Rs. 151 lakhs being intended for the payment of debts, for buying food and other necessities and for trade.

Non-agri-
cultural
societies

The number of credit societies fell from 1,107 to 1,080, but the number of members increased from 231,487 to 236,750. Three hundred and twenty-one of these societies were for Government servants and for municipal, local board and railway employees. The total working capital of these societies increased from Rs. 283.37 lakhs to Rs. 301.76 lakhs and the divisible profits from Rs. 9.83 lakhs to Rs. 9.86 lakhs. Loans to the extent of Rs. 202.66 lakhs were granted during the year.

Credit
societies

There were 57 stores societies with a working capital of Rs. 6.46 lakhs. They sold goods worth Rs. 17,27,104. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society with its 25 branches and 5,816 members was the most important of these and accounted for nearly half the sales. The profits earned by some of these societies amounted to Rs. 39,707 while the loss sustained by others amounted to Rs. 37,775.

Stores
societies

The number of students' stores societies increased during the year from 80 to 81 with 4,319 members and 9,070 associate members. Savings on account of general purchase and sale of books

Students'
societies

III

PRO-
TECTIONWeavers'
societies

and stationery amounted to Rs. 6,896 as against Rs. 7,540 in the previous year.

Of the 28 societies for weavers 16 remained dormant. The others purchased raw materials to the value of Rs. 15,000 and finished products to the value of Rs. 62,983. The Salem Weavers' Society did another year of good work and proved to be of service to the weaving community of Salem. It had a working capital of Rs. 26,909 and earned a net profit of Rs. 418. Generally speaking these societies could not make appreciable progress as they found it difficult to compete with mill products.

Co-ope-
rative life
insurance
societies

The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Madras, had 605 members on its rolls at the end of the year, 55 of whom were co-operative institutions. Its paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 41,111. There were 635 policies for an assured sum of Rs. 6,31,700 at the end of the year as against 148 policies for Rs. 1,70,800 at the close of the previous year. A premium of Rs. 22,582 was collected during the year. The Postal R.M.S. Mutual Benefit Fund, Ltd., Madras, had 2,401 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 41,266. This society collected Rs. 1,35,498 by way of premiums during the year. The claims actually paid in the year on account of death and maturity of policies amounted to Rs. 89,701.

Other non-
agri-
cultural
societies

There were 174 other non-agricultural societies of which 116 were building societies. The paid-up share capital of the building societies was Rs. 9.45 lakhs. Up to the end of the year they had constructed 1,531 houses estimated at a value of Rs. 45.64 lakhs. Of the remaining societies 21 were labour contract societies.

Societies
for the
depressed
and back-
ward class-
es, fisher-
men and
hill-tribes

107. The number of societies formed specially for Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras, fishermen, Kallars and other backward classes was 2,905 as compared with 3,133 in the previous year. These societies were chiefly financed by the Madras Christian Central Bank. The overdues of the societies to this bank amounted to Rs. 3,32,453 under principal and Rs. 11,764 under interest as against Rs. 3,54,229 and Rs. 9,813 respectively, in the previous year.

During the year 2,526 of these societies were managed by the Co-operative department, 328 by Kallar special officers and 51 by the Department of Fisheries. There were 107 societies for hill tribes, one in North Arcot, 65 in the Nilgiris, 9 in Salem and 32 in the Agency tracts. The societies in the Nilgiris were composed of Badagas, Todas and Kotas. The Agency societies had 7,629 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 49,475 at the end of the year. There were 30 societies for the benefit of the fishermen community.

108. The primary societies were grouped for purposes of supervision under supervising unions, district federations, Central Banks and the Police Kallar Reclamation Officer. The chief agency for supervision was the local supervising unions to which 10,127 primary societies were affiliated. There were 375 supervising unions at the end of the year with a staff of 606 supervisors. The expenditure incurred by the unions was Rs. 6,60,797. The income was derived from the supervision fund, grants from Central Banks, and contributions from district federations.

Supervision
and
training

109. The number of federations was reduced during the year from 13 to 11. Five of them did satisfactory work. Four of the federations suspended their work, handing over their functions to the Central Banks concerned.

Fede-
rations

110. Two hundred and forty-five students were trained by the six institutes, of whom 131 passed the examinations conducted by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. Classes for training the panchayatdars of village societies and supervisors in the principles and practice of co-operation were held in 228 centres. Thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-three members of 289 societies attended them.

Co-ope-
rative
education

111. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union continued to do useful work. On the 30th June 1933 it had 492 members. It continued the publication of "The Madras Journal of Co-operation" in English and started a new Telugu journal called the "Andhra Sahakara Patrika." The Provincial Union continued to co-ordinate the activities of the

The
Provincial
Co-ope-
rative
Union

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six training institutes through its Education committee and to hold the examinations. Rural reconstruction work in six select centres was also done as usual.

Litigation

112. In the agricultural societies 31,543 references under the Arbitration Rules were filed during the year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 8,251. In non-agricultural societies the total number of cases for disposal by arbitrators was 9,780, the balance pending being 2,192. The number of civil suits filed by societies of both classes was 2,596. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 25 cases.

Audit

113. The audit of all societies except five whose account books were in courts was completed before the end of the year.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards]

**General
District
boards**

114. The number of district boards in the Presidency was 25 as in the previous year. All of them had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was *1,190, of which *1,177 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held *253 meetings during the year, three of which were adjourned.

**Taluk
boards**

The total number of taluk boards in the Presidency increased from 130 to 208 as a result of the subdivision of boards which formerly exercised jurisdiction over more than one taluk. All these boards were presided over by elected non-officials. The sanctioned number of seats on the taluk boards was *3,549 of which *3,508 were occupied at the end of the year. So far as can be ascertained, *1,861 out of *3,521 elections held during the year were contested, *60 per cent of the electorate voting in the contested elections. The taluk boards

* Excludes figures for the local boards in the Vizagapatam district.

held *1,596 meetings, of which *23 were adjourned for want of a quorum and *31 for other reasons.

There were *440 panchayat boards at the end of the year, with a strength of *4,288.

Panchayat
boards

115. Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, land-cess continued to be levied at the rate of 1 anna 6 pies in the rupee on the annual rental value and was distributed in the following proportions: one-third to the district boards, one-third to the taluk boards, one-sixth to the panchayat boards and one-sixth to the village development funds. Profession tax and education cess were levied by the District Boards of Malabar and the Nilgiris in certain areas. Among the taluk boards †39 levied profession tax and †171 levied education cess.

Taxes

116. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. †60.19 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. †486.95 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. †132.31 lakhs were given by Government. Of this sum Rs. †1.17 lakhs were in aid of the general resources of local boards, Rs. †32.6 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. †72.19 lakhs for education and Rs. †3.28 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. †6.31 lakhs were also given for the improvement of village communications and of the water-supply in rural areas.

Finance—
Receipts

117. The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. †474.9 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. †72.26 lakhs.

Expendi-
ture

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. †147.36 lakhs of which Rs. †55.56 lakhs were met from Provincial grants. *Three hundred and thirty-eight miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the local boards at the close of the year was *29,456, of which *2,894 miles were trunk roads.

Communi-
cations

* Excludes figures for the local boards in the Vizagapatam district.

† Excludes figures for four taluk boards (Chatrapur, Kodola, Ghumsur and Aska) in the Ganjam district and for all the local boards in the Vizagapatam district.

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Education

The local boards maintained *197 secondary schools and *16,847 elementary schools of which a total of *3,180 were for girls. In addition, the Tanjore District Board continued to maintain a Sanskrit college. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was *940,054. Besides these there were *15,074 pupils in the elementary sections of secondary schools and *33,792 pupils in the secondary sections. The total expenditure on education was Rs. †126·91 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. †72·19 lakhs, while the income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. †11·99 lakhs.

Medical
relief

* Fifty-three hospitals and *898 dispensaries (including *151 of the Indian system) were maintained by the local boards. These institutions afforded relief to *10,223 in-patients and *8,506,872 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. †19·94 lakhs.

Vaccination

118. The *505 vaccinators employed by the local boards performed *1,330,510 successful vaccinations during the year. The total expenditure on preventive medicine, including water-supply and sanitation, was Rs. †12·20 lakhs.

Railways

119. Railways owned by district boards were at work in four districts as shown below.

Coimbatore

The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in Coimbatore district amounted to Rs. 5·23 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 3·38 lakhs, the result being a return of 10·4 per cent on the capital outlay as compared with 7·1 per cent in the previous year.

Guntūr

The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalle Railway in Guntūr district (21 miles) amounted to Rs. 1·96 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·19 lakhs, there being a net return of 4·8 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·7 per cent in the year before.

Kistna

The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway in the Kistna district (52 miles) were

* Excludes figures for the local boards in the Vizagapatam district.

† Excludes figures for four taluk boards (Chatrapur, Kodola, Ghumsur and Aska) in the Ganjam district and for all the local boards in the Vizagapatam district.

Rs. 7.36 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 3.31 lakhs. The net earnings gave a return of 16.7 per cent on the capital outlay.

The gross earnings and working expenses of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4.19 lakhs and Rs. 2.39 lakhs respectively, there being a return of 6.7 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6.6 per cent in 1931-32. Tinnevely

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

120. There were 81 municipalities in the mufassal at the end of the year, as in 1931-32. The municipal councils of Madura and Udamalpet which had been superseded in the previous year were reconstituted, but the Municipal Council of Chidambaram was superseded and a special officer appointed in its place with effect from 7th February 1933. The total sanctioned number of seats on the 80 councils was 1,867, of which 1,851 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors, among whom there were 21 Europeans, were elected. During the year 113 elections were held, of which 59 were contested. As far as statistics are available 60 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,035 meetings as compared with 2,281 in the previous year. Ninety-six meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 122 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings was highest in Adoni (82 per cent) and lowest in Sivakasi (50 per cent). General

121. The aggregate opening balance was Rs. 28.3 lakhs as against Rs. 34.1 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 195.3 lakhs to Rs. 201.8 lakhs. Of the receipts, in 1931-32 Rs. 78.8 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-9-1. Grants given by Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 14.1 lakhs as against Rs. 11.8 lakhs in the Finance Receipts

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—

previous year. Of this, Rs. 10·6 lakhs were paid for education, Rs. 1·4 lakhs for roads, Rs. 0·1 lakh for medical relief and Rs. 2 lakhs for water-supply and drainage. In addition, grants to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs were paid by Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 3·1 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans amounting to Rs. 4·2 lakhs were advanced by Government during the year—Rs. 1·3 lakhs for electric lighting, Rs. 1·4 lakhs for water-supply and drainage and Rs. 1·4 lakhs to enable some municipal councils to balance their budgets.

**Expendi-
ture**

The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 193·3 lakhs as against Rs. 201·1 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 28·1 lakhs of which Rs. 12·2 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 8·3 lakhs on lighting.

**Closing
balance
and debt**

The aggregate closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) was Rs. 36·8 lakhs as compared with Rs. 28·3 lakhs at the close of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils at the end of the year fell from Rs. 113·2 lakhs to Rs. 108·67 lakhs.

**Water-
supply and
drainage**

122. During the year the water-supply schemes of Palni and Cuddalore (Old Town) were completed ; the number of municipalities with protected water-supply schemes thus rose from 35 to 37. Schemes for the improvement and extension of water-works in seven municipalities and of drainage systems in Bezwada and Salem were in progress. The total expenditure in connexion with water-supply and drainage schemes, including expenditure on capital works, amounted to Rs. 32·1 lakhs as compared with Rs. 41·6 lakhs in 1931-32. Part of this was met out of grants (Rs. 5·1 lakhs) and loans (Rs. 1·4 lakhs) from Government.

**Medical
relief**

123. The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils was 109 as compared with 121 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 2,196 in-patients and 2,114,454 out-patients. The total expenditure on

medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·6 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 24·6 lakhs.

124. There were 1,452 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as against 1,432 in the previous year. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a second-grade college. Including the high school attached to this college, the number of secondary schools under the management of municipal councils was 52. The total expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 19 lakhs, of which Rs. 9 lakhs were met by Government grants and Rs. 7·3 lakhs from the general municipal funds. The total expenditure on education, other than elementary, amounted to Rs. 11·6 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was covered by subsidies from Government.

Education

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1932-33; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

125. An important change in nomenclature was made by legislation during the year by which the President of the Corporation came to be styled as Mayor. On the 18th March 1933 the President was installed as the first Mayor of the City.

General

126. The total receipts of the Corporation for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 163·76 lakhs as against Rs. 162·01 lakhs last year. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 60·61 lakhs as compared with Rs. 61·58 lakhs in 1931-32. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes remained stationary at Rs. 7-0-8. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 156·70 lakhs and the sinking fund for the various loans, exclusive of Government loans, to Rs. 49,47,538-3-1. Payments amounting to Rs. 6,69,380 were made during the year towards the repayment of Government loans (Rs. 71 lakhs). The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 82·47 lakhs as against Rs. 89·71 lakhs in the previous year.

Finance

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Works
Communi-
cations**

127. The total expenditure on general improvements to the communications of the City was Rs. 13,191 and on repairs Rs. 5.98 lakhs, as against Rs. 15,810 and Rs. 5.97 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Two miles and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of roads were metalled for the first time, 61.3 miles of roads re-formed, 3 miles and 9 furlongs tarred and 4 miles and 7 furlongs re-tarred. The total length of tarred roads in the City at the end of the year was 102 miles and 6 furlongs.

Buildings

The amount spent on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 1.44 lakhs and that on repairs Rs. 34,602, as compared with Rs. 2,10,969 and Rs. 29,596 respectively in the previous year. The chief works carried out were the construction of public flush-out latrines, the fruit market in China Bazaar Road, and plinths in Cochrane Canal Road.

On the Mambalam Town Planning Scheme a sum of Rs. 44,157 was spent during the year as against Rs. 83,611 last year. The works carried out were chiefly in connection with the metalling of new roads, construction of culverts and extension of electric lighting and water-supply. A new market was constructed in Sir Theyagaroya Road. There was a brisk sale of building-sites in the public auctions held periodically, the amount realized exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. Construction of buildings in the scheme area made rapid progress. A further extent of land was acquired in Bogipalaiyam for the construction of tenements for the poor.

Drainage

A sum of Rs. 3.57 lakhs was spent on new drainage works and Rs. 3.98 lakhs on maintenance. The total length of sewers laid during the year was 15.25 miles as against 10.37 miles of the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and eighteen house connections to the sewers were constructed during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,827 was spent on the construction of storm water drainage works in Georgetown.

In order to encourage the construction of flush-out latrines the Corporation has undertaken to do the necessary work in private houses, the amount being recovered in easy monthly instalments after

the work is completed. At the end of the year there were 5,467 houses in which flush-out latrines were constructed departmentally.

Expenditure on new works amounted to nearly Rs. 57,000 ; a sum of Rs. 4.81 lakhs was spent on maintenance work. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 7,295.58 million gallons, which is equivalent to an average of 30.84 gallons per head per day, ranging from 33 gallons in the month of June to 29.45 gallons in November. One thousand four hundred and eighty-eight house-service connections were laid anew by licensed plumbers and 2,922 were repaired, cleaned, renewed or extended during the year ; the total number of house-service connections in the City at the close of the year was 41,571. Fifty-eight public fountains, 8 bathing fountains and 2 cattle troughs were erected and 20 public fountains, 1 bathing fountain and 4 cattle troughs removed during the year. The quantity of water supplied by the Red Hills lake during the year was 1,303.70 million cubic feet as against 1,067.04 million cubic feet in the previous year.

Water-
supply

128. The amount of contribution from the Corporation funds to the Education Fund was raised from Rs. 2.4 lakhs to Rs. 2.9 lakhs. The amount realized by the levy of education tax was Rs. 2.79 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 23,656 was received as grant from the Government. A sum of Rs. 2.44 lakhs was paid by Government as contribution equivalent to the amount of education tax collected during the previous year, less the cost of collection.

Education

The expenditure on elementary education during the year amounted to Rs. 8.02 lakhs, as against Rs. 8.44 lakhs during the previous year. The total number of Corporation schools at the end of the year was 133 as against 132 in the previous year, the increase being due to the raising of one branch school to the status of an independent school. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1933 was 32,284 (19,831 boys and 12,453 girls), as compared with 32,063 in the previous year (boys 19,717 ; girls 12,346). The children were medically examined from time to time. As

**PRO-
TECTION**

in previous years, midday meals were supplied to poor children reading in these schools, the number of children so fed being 4,200. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements made considerable progress during the year. There were in all about 1,000 Boy Scouts including Cubs, and 300 Blue Birds.

**Public
health**

129. The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 2.56 lakhs and that on preventive medicine and public amenities Rs. 13.35 and Rs. 1.06 lakhs, respectively. The amount spent on sanitation and conservancy was Rs. 9.58 lakhs. The cost of maintaining hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres amounted to Rs. 3.66 lakhs as against Rs. 3.84 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,152,436. The expenditure on vaccination and registration of births and deaths was Rs. 54,470 as against Rs. 55,911 of the last year. The number of vaccinations performed was 154,293. The number of births registered was 28,560 of which 14,655 were males and 13,905 females. The number of deaths registered during the year was 23,103 the death-rate being 35.7 per mille of population. (The population of the City according to the census of 1931 was 647,230.)

In addition to the preventive measures carried on by the Health department, mention may be made of the work of the School Medical Service which continued to be satisfactory. During the year, 17,297 boys and 10,209 girls were subjected to medical inspection. Of these, 10,189 boys and 5,422 girls were ailing from one or more diseases. As compared with the previous year a definite improvement in the health of the children was noticeable. Two hundred and thirty-three operations were performed of which 82 were for removal of tonsils. Several cases of early leprosy and a number of cases of malnutrition showed marked improvement under treatment.

In connection with the propagation of principles of personal hygiene and public health among the masses, 1,502 open-air lectures, 2,408 talks, 1,281 magic lantern demonstrations and 64 cinema

shows were conducted in the City: In addition to the above, the Health Week celebrations were conducted in August 1932 with exhibitions in three centres. Expenditure on public parks amounted to Rs. 34,518 as against Rs. 34,318 in the previous year.

130. The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 23,128 as compared with Rs. 23,177 in the previous year. The firemen were called out on 33 occasions as against 31 in the previous year.

Fire
engines

131. There were 10,602 electric lights in the City of Madras at the end of the year. The eastern part of Mambalam was gradually being lighted up and municipal sanction was obtained for the installation of electric lights in west Mambalam. The total length of mains laid by the Corporation for street electric lighting purposes was 310.88 miles. Electric signals for the control of traffic were in use only at two important junctions in the City, one near the Central Station and the other opposite the Law College buildings.

Electric
lighting

132. The history of broadcasting in this Presidency made a further advance during the year. The hope expressed last year about the installation of small radio sets in Corporation schools materialized in six instances. Three radio loudspeakers were in use at different points in the City. The usual programme of broadcasting music by amateurs on week days (between 5-30 and 7 p.m.) and by professional artistes of repute on Sundays and holidays (between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m.) was continued. A useful innovation was made by arranging for a "children's half-hour" (from 11-30 a.m. to 12 noon) on school days. Business advertisements were broadcast at the rate of Rs. 3 a minute.

Radio

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

133. On the 31st of March 1933 the strength of the 14 Auxiliary Force (India) units in the Madras Military District was 5,670. Annual camps were held by all the units. The progress made by all units was found to be satisfactory by inspecting officers.

Auxiliary
Force

PRO-
TECTION
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It was decided to re-organize the Auxiliary Force from the 1st of April along lines recommended in November 1932 by a Committee which sat at Army Headquarters.

Indian
Territorial
Force

The total enrolled strength of the six units of the Indian Territorial Force in the District was 2,718 on the 31st March 1933. The number of applications for enlistment in the 3rd (Madras Presidency) Urban Infantry has not increased sufficiently to justify a resumption of training of that unit.

MARINE

[Reports of the Madras Port Trust Fund, the Madras Pilotage Fund, the Madras Port Fund, the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, the Tuticorin Port Fund, the Cochin Port Fund, the Cochin Landing and Shipping and Pilotage Funds, the Vizagapatam Port, and the Madras Port Department for the year 1932-33]

Port of
Madras
General

134. Owing to the general trade depression no new capital works worth mentioning were taken in hand during the year. As a measure of economy the tug "Ranger" was laid up and most of its crew dispensed with. Certain railway tracks in the harbour were dismantled and the serviceable materials used for repairs elsewhere. Several posts were abolished in the Engineering department.

Finance

The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 29.86 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 3.74 lakhs from the previous year. The fall in revenue was due to the fall in tonnage of both exports and imports. The gross expenditure was Rs. 32.13 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 32.67 lakhs in the previous year. Excluding the interest on loans, contribution to capital and sinking fund, and repayment of debt, the actual working expenses came to 64.29 per cent of the income. A sum of Rs. 78,252 was contributed during the year towards the sinking fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £330,000 raised in the London market in 1923. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India at the end of the year was Rs. 117.12 lakhs.

The ordinary receipts and charges of the Madras Port Fund were Rs. 1,92,918 and Rs. 2,18,269, respectively as against Rs. 2,42,365 and Rs. 2,30,027 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts in the year under review was mainly due to the decreased income under port dues, mooring fees and refund of deposits. The decrease in expenditure was mainly under "supplies and services."

The ordinary receipts and charges of the Madras Pilotage Fund were Rs. 1,44,279 and Rs. 1,38,619 respectively as against Rs. 1,66,438 and Rs. 1,73,598 in the previous year.

The number of vessels that entered the harbour fell from 774 to 694 and the total net registered tonnage from 2,690,008 to 2,333,140. The largest vessel that entered the harbour was the M.V. "Jean Laborde" (French) of 11,414 tons gross. Traffic

The value of the total trade of the Port of Madras on private account, representing 45 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency, amounted to Rs. 2,794.93 lakhs or a decrease of Rs. 250.64 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,682.67 lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,112.26 lakhs. Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined) declined from Rs. 2,266.44 lakhs to Rs. 2,062.52 lakhs and coasting cargo from Rs. 779.13 lakhs to Rs. 732.41 lakhs. The total tonnage of imports during the year was 781,013 tons, a decrease of 5.25 per cent from the previous year. The aggregate tonnage of goods shipped amounted to 229,877 tons or a fall of 30.65 per cent from the previous year. The principal articles of import which showed a fall were coal, kerosene oil and sugar and molasses. There was a very great decrease in the export of groundnuts and onions. Imports of grains, mineral oils other than kerosene oil and manures, and exports of ores and manures and oil-cakes increased in quantity. Trade

The entire length of track underneath the water was renewed as it had deteriorated to a considerable extent. About 2,000 feet of fuel oil pipeline at the West Quay were replaced by cast-iron flanged pipes. Extensive repairs were carried out to two roads. Works

**PRO-
TECTION****Port of
Cochin
Finance**

135. The total ordinary receipts of the Landing and Shipping Fund and Pilotage Fund of the Port of Cochin during the year amounted to Rs. 5,99,471 and Rs. 77,833 respectively and the charges to Rs. 6,03,568 and Rs. 1,04,233. The balance of loan outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 35,10,987.

The ordinary receipts of the Cochin Port Fund amounted to Rs. 2,23,440 and the ordinary charges to Rs. 4,42,787. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1,02,357 in cash and Rs. 6,64,890 in Government securities.

**Traffic and
trade**

During the year 615 steamers and 336 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,420,882 and 21,364 respectively called at the ports. One hundred and eighty-five passengers arrived at the port and 262 sailed. The total tonnage imported was 480,585 and their value Rs. 5,92,64,876. The principal imports were grains, oil and sugar. Exports declined slightly in quantity from 90,061 tons to 88,270 tons, the value of the exports being Rs. 3,78,31,964. The decrease was largely due to the fall in shipment of coir products, coconut oil and rubber.

Works

The dredger "Lord Willingdon" continued to do the work of dredging connected with the scheme for widening the Ernakulam and Mattancheri channels. An area of 23.64 acres in the Venduruthi reclamation was levelled and handed over to the Cochin Darbar.

**Port of
Tuticorin
Finance**

136. The revenue receipts of the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund amounted to Rs. 3,68,406 as against Rs. 3,78,355 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,82,951 including interest on loan and repayment towards the capital on loan. The total receipts of the Tuticorin Port Fund amounted to Rs. 1,97,180 and charges to Rs. 52,882. A sum of Rs. 1,67,397 was collected as port dues during the year.

**Traffic and
trade**

The number of vessels that entered the Port was 903 of a total tonnage of 1,782,347. The tonnage showed an increase of 488,043 over the previous year. The total tonnage of imports and exports that passed through the port amounted to 445,823. There was a decrease of 3,128 tons under imports

and 7,195 tons under exports as compared with the figures for the previous year. The value of sea-borne trade, however, went up from Rs. 750 lakhs to Rs. 807 lakhs, both imports and exports contributing to this satisfactory result. Owing to the trade depression there was a noticeable fall in passenger traffic; 39,647 passengers arrived at the port and 41,178 sailed from it during the year. The port continued to stand second in rank among the minor ports of the Presidency.

137. The trade of the port of Vizagapatam improved substantially during the year and the total tonnage handled (59,561 tons) compares favourably with that of the previous year (43,911 tons). Among the exports manganese ore, grains and pulse were of special importance. Import traffic suffered by comparison with that of the previous year by reason of the absence of imports of rice from Burma. The volume of passenger traffic was substantially below the average for the quinquennium. One hundred and eighty-four steamers with a total tonnage of 460,027 tons called at the port during the year.

**Port of
Vizaga-
patam**

138. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the minor ports of the Presidency except Tuticorin and Cochin, was Rs. 20.39 crores. Thirteen thousand and seventy-seven vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 6,439,143 entered these ports during the year, as against 12,919 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 6,593,052 in the previous year. The total collection of port dues amounted to Rs. 4.92 lakhs as against Rs. 4.99 lakhs in 1931-32. The total number of passengers that arrived at, and sailed from, outports except Cochin, Tuticorin and Vizagapatam was 391,988 as compared with 472,332 in the previous year. Dhanushkodi continued to record the largest number. Among these ports Calicut led the way with a total trade of Rs. 5.85 crores and Cocanada came second with Rs. 3.54 crores.

**Minor
Ports**

The underbeams, davits and fenders of piers at Calicut were renewed during the year. Motor launch "Marpol" for the Port police patrol work and tug "Charles Henderson" were acquired for the port of Cocanada.

Works

PRO-
TECTION

The ordinary receipts of the Port and Marine funds except those of Cochin under the control of the Presidency Port Officer amounted to Rs. 11,63,555 and the ordinary charges to Rs. 7,78,344.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1932)

[Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur]

Arms Act

139. The number of licences in force during 1932 under the Indian Arms Act and the rules made thereunder was 75,631 as compared with 76,493 in the previous year. These licences covered the possession of 2,083 rifled arms, 67,238 smooth-bore guns, 4,839 revolvers and pistols and 2,488 weapons of other descriptions. Most of these licences were for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed, either for sport, protection or display (58,148 licences), or for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to crops or cattle (16,300 licences). The remaining licences were mostly for the manufacture of or trade in arms and ammunition.

Explosives
Act

140. The number of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act was 7,651 as compared with 7,407 in 1931. Out of this number 3,331 were for the possession of gun powder or other explosives for blasting purposes and most of these were granted in Coimbatore district. The next largest class was that of licences for the possession and sale of explosives (2,433).

Prosecu-
tions

Four hundred and seven prosecutions were instituted under the Arms and Explosives Acts (as against 507 in the previous year) of which 322 resulted in conviction.

Sulphur
licences

141. Thirty new sulphur licences were issued and 311 old licences were in force during the year making a total of 341 as against 339 in 1931. There was also an increase in the total quantity of sulphur for which licences were issued, from 1,085 tons in 1931 to 1,138 tons in 1932.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1932-33 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

142. The axe of retrenchment fell heavily again on the Department of Agriculture resulting in the loss of 5 gazetted and 5 non-gazetted posts, in addition to the 15 posts already abolished. General

143. The popularity of education in agriculture would appear to be on the wane if the number of applicants seeking admission to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore affords any indication of the trend of public opinion in the matter. Three hundred and sixty-five applications had been received in 1930-31 ; this number dropped to 321 in the following year, of which only 234 presented themselves before the Selection Committee. In the year under report only 180 applications were made and only 125 candidates, of whom 48 were admitted into the college, actually turned up on the date of selection. Presumably, the reluctance of students to seek advanced education in agriculture is the result of difficulties experienced by graduates in securing employment in the service of Government. The aim of the college, however, is to train agriculturists who will go back to their own lands and develop their own agricultural practice along scientific lines. The revised regulations and syllabus for the B.Sc. Agricultural Degree course were brought into force from July 1932. Forty-eight students appeared for B.Sc. Agriculture, Part I examination, and 40 came out successful. Of the 59 candidates who sat for B.Sc., Part II, 54 qualified themselves for the degree. The Agricultural Middle School at Agricultural education

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AND
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Usilampatti, however, maintained by the Madura District Board, showed a marked increase in the number of students under training. Out of 38 students on the roll 20 belonged to the Kallar community. The three schools for farm labourers at Anakapalle, Coimbatore and Palur continued to work during the year. As a new feature in its educational activities the department began to encourage members of its staff to do the research work necessary to qualify for post-graduate degrees.

Research

144. The post of Systematic Botanist was abolished last year, but the assistant in charge continued to do research in botany. Over nine hundred botanical specimens were identified for the herbarium and for various correspondents. Specimens of South Indian grasses were sent to botanical institutions at Washington, Pretoria and Dehra Dun, foreign species being received from the two latter places. Interesting results were obtained by the study of indigenous fodder grass suited to South Indian pastures. A method was found to eradicate the khaki weed (*alternanthera echinata*) by the use of sodium arsenate. The chemical section of the research institute continued to do valuable study on soil nitrogen, special attention being paid to waste organic vegetation and farm refuse and to composting them as manure for crops.

Crops

145. Research work in the culture of all the principal crops was done at the various stations. At Nandyal and Hagari special studies were made on the breeding of sorghum, three strains at the former place giving a high yield. At Anakapalle, where work on ragi had been going on for some years, four selections of this grain were found to be of promise. The superiority of a strain of ragi which had been introduced in the districts in the previous year was demonstrated by its success in cultivation. At the Paddy Research Station at Coimbatore, and at the sub-stations at Aduturai, Maruteru and Pattambi, further experiments were carried out to produce strains of paddy resistant to disease and pest, and of higher yield than

Sorghum

Ragi

Paddy

PRODUCTION
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local varieties. Nine new strains of paddy were released for distribution to ryots. Experiments were made to find varieties of sugarcane, other than the sorghum hybrids, which have more than one ripening season. Sugar manufacture under ryots' conditions was demonstrated at Anakapalle and Palur.

Sugarcane

The research work in cotton in the central station at Coimbatore and in the sub-stations at Guntūr, Nandyal, Hagari and Kovilpatti, was, as with paddy, chiefly concerned with the evolution of improved strains by selection and cross-breeding. Investigations were also made to find out improvements in manuring and the technique of cultivation. An interesting experiment was initiated at Coimbatore for the purpose of determining the influence of irrigation on the humidity around the cotton plant and for utilizing the knowledge thus gained in controlling the spread of insect pests.

Cotton

Of fodder grasses *pillipesara* did well at Aduturai giving 22,600 lb. of green fodder per acre in two cuttings. Manurial experiments on grasses were continued at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

Fodders

As regards fruit culture to which increased attention was devoted, experiments in grafting and budding apples and plums on to stocks of different genera but of the same natural family were attempted in the Nilgiris. At Anakapalle observations on the behaviour of different varieties of citrus were continued. At Samalkota 17 varieties and sub-varieties of plantain were under trial. An interesting aspect of the work on plantains this year was the conversion of ripe plantain fruit into what is popularly known as "Plantain figs." "Tall" and "Dwarf" types of coconuts were crossed with a view to build up a desirable type of coconut palm.

Fruits

A number of crosses among various vegetables like tomato, brinjal, chilly, gourd, etc., was attempted in order to get new types.

Vegetables

Out of the 25 varieties of groundnuts under comparative trials 10 gave better yields than the local variety.

Oilseeds

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION****Agricul-
tural pests
and
diseases**

146. On the research side the Entomological section started an intensive study of some important insect pests of fruit trees and vegetables during the year. A new device against smut on sorghum was demonstrated with success by using sulphur dust. The Mycological section which deals with crop diseases of a fungoid nature obtained good results in treating "Foot Rot" on paddy with certain chemicals. The Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919 was in force during the year in several districts in respect of diseases and insects affecting cotton, groundnut, and palmyra palms and also for the eradication of water hyacinth. The ryots on the whole realized the benefits of the working of the Act and removed diseased plants of their own accord, though delay occurred in some cases.

**Bee-
keeping
and silk
worms.**

147. The strength of the apiary which was started by the Entomological section last year was from 20 to 30 hives of the common Indian bee (*apis indica*). Between December and March 100 lb. of honey were extracted from about a dozen hives. Arrangements were made to meet a big demand from visitors for colonies, hives and honey extractors. The department widened the sphere of its useful activities further by starting the work of rearing eri silk worms during the year. Eight broods were reared and the bionomics of the worm and the economics of the work as a cottage industry were studied. Several members of the district staff were trained by the sericultural expert in eri silk rearing.

Livestock

148. The Livestock Research Station at Chintaladevi and the Buffalo station at Guntūr were abolished, the work in livestock being confined mainly to Hosur. Progress was made in the improvement of the four important breeds, namely, the Kangayam, Ongole, Scindhi and cross-breds. Experiments on breeding half-bred to half-bred were, however, discontinued, as the progeny in the second and third generations appeared to be reverting to the Scindhi type. The total number of livestock at the end of the year including

breeding bulls at Madras was 614 as against 904 last year. Work on the breeding of sheep and poultry was also carried on.

149. The results obtained by experiment and research would be of little benefit without an effective medium for making them known to the cultivating classes. The chief method now employed to bring home these results to the ryots is the raising of demonstration plots at selected centres. During the year 1,124 plots were cultivated under improved methods. Attention was concentrated on specific items of improvement on crops like paddy, sugarcane, etc., and included methods of ploughing, inter-cultivation, manures, etc. The department continued to make use of local fairs and car festivals, Health and Baby Week celebrations, jamabandi camps, etc., to hold agricultural exhibitions at which improvements in crop and implements were demonstrated, literature distributed, and lantern lectures delivered. One hundred and sixty-eight such exhibitions were held during the year and about 500 popular lectures delivered. The three motor units continued their itinerary throughout the Presidency except the Nilgiris.

Demon-
stration

150. An important feature of the year was the collaboration between the Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Societies which offer admirable opportunities as vehicles for propaganda and distribution work. The services of Co-operative Societies were availed of for distribution of seed, marketing of ryots' produce and similar purposes. Through the Loan and Sale Society at Anakapalle it was possible to sell jaggery worth over Rs. 33,000. With the help of the Co-operative department and the Central Banks at Cuddalore and Tiruvannamalai, a scheme for the marketing of groundnut in both South and North Arcot districts was brought into operation during the year. According to this system ryots were induced to bring their produce to marketing centres like Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, etc., where warehouses were also established. For cultivating the crop, advances were given in the beginning of the

Miscella-
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season in the shape of short-term loans by the Central Banks through the various primary banks.

151. The receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 2,02,372 and its expenditure Rupees 16,90,668 ; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 2,09,536 and Rs. 17,73,165 respectively.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

*[Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department
for the year 1932-33]*

General

152. There was very little change in the number of hospitals or touring assistants, the slight increase (3) in the total strength (267) of the subordinate staff being due to the additional assistants sanctioned for the newly opened Serum Institute. Financial conditions did not permit of any further augmentation of the staff during the year, but the work of the year under report shows that the activities of the Veterinary department are steadily widening. The special officer appointed to investigate the control of rinderpest finished his work ; experiments in the use of goat virus to protect cattle against rinderpest were in progress. The total number of in- and out-patients treated in all the institutions rose from 193,506 to 217,059. The number of castrations also increased from 31,760 to 41,546.

**Itinerating
staff**

153. The number of touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons remained stationary at 97. They treated 74,132 cases during the year of which 24,671 were contagious.

Diseases

154. The mortality of cattle for contagious diseases decreased further during the year, the total number of deaths reported having fallen from 56,634 of the previous year to 40,196, the lowest figure recorded for many years. The districts which suffered most during the year were Kurnool, Nellore and Chittoor.

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBUTION**

As usual the largest number of deaths was from rinderpest but the mortality from this disease has declined very substantially during the last three years. Though the death-rate was as high as 106,046 in 1929-30, in each succeeding year after that the mortality fell to about half of what it had been in the previous year, until it had decreased to 12,735 in 1932-33. The total number of inoculations performed during the year against rinderpest was 101,266.

Rinderpest

Other contagious diseases that continued to be severe during the year were anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and black-quarter. The mortality caused by the first of these diseases fell appreciably from 4,734 to 3,605, but in the case of black-quarter there was a marked increase in the number of deaths from 5,358 to 9,351. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia was responsible for 6,464 deaths.

Other
diseases

155. The Chemical Examiner to Government examined the viscera of 69 animals during the year and detected poison in 21 cases. Nine cases of criminal poisoning were prosecuted resulting in five convictions. The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in the Presidency excluding the Madras City was 10,299 as against 8,426 in the previous year, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts as usual recording the largest number of convictions. The department participated in the Health and Baby Week shows and other exhibitions and exhibited various items of popular and scientific interest.

Miscella-
neous

156. The Veterinary College continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of students on the rolls in all the three classes was 118 as against 125 of the previous year. The first batch of students completely trained in accordance with the new curriculum introduced in July 1930 passed out of the college this year. Twenty-two students received diplomas as against 44 in the previous year. Since the opening of the College nearly 30 years ago tuition had been free, but during the year under report fees were introduced for the first time. No refresher course was held in the College during the year. The question of

Veteri-
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College

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introducing a University Degree in Veterinary Science and the affiliation of the Madras Veterinary College to the Madras University is still under the consideration of the University. Further progress was made on several lines of research in the laboratory attached to the College. The number of cases treated at the College hospital was 5,410 as compared with 4,680 in the previous year. The branch veterinary dispensary for out-patients at Rayapuram, which continued to be under the control of the Principal of the Veterinary College, treated 3,838 patients during the year.

**Serum
Institute**

157. An institute for the manufacture and supply of anti-rinderpest serum in this Presidency was opened on the 7th April 1932 and located in the Madras Veterinary College buildings at the beginning. Later on, the Institute was transferred to its present buildings at Perambur. The staff of the Institute, besides the necessary clerks and menials, consisted of one Superintendent and seven Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. The manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum started in June and local serum was supplied from August. The results of inoculation conducted with the local serum in the districts were satisfactory and considerable savings were effected in expenditure. The Serum Institute took over the work of manufacture and supply of rinderpest virus, which was previously done at the Madras Veterinary College, from 20th June 1932. From this date to the end of the year, 167,200 cubic centimetres of virus were prepared.

Finance

158. The expenditure of the department during the year was about Rs. 8.99 lakhs as compared with about Rs. 10.27 lakhs of the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that rinderpest serum was manufactured locally at the new Serum Institute instead of being obtained from Muktesar as in previous years. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 45,292 as against Rs. 36,384 in the previous year. More than half the increase was due to receipts realized at the Serum Institute.

FISHERIES

PRODUC-
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AND
DISTRIBU-
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[Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for
the year ending 30th June 1935]

General

159. Notwithstanding the economic depression steady advance was made in various directions by the department during the year. Research in particular received special attention. An important development relates to advanced bio-chemical research in the technology of fish manures, fish-oil and fish-meal at the Tanur station. Through the fortunate discovery of a small bed of oysters during the inspection of pearl banks a definite beginning in the establishment of a pearl oyster park in the vicinity of Krusadai Island became possible during the year. The fishing season, however, was on the whole bad.

Marine
fisheries
Research

160. As in the previous year special attention was paid to the collection and sorting of fish eggs and larvae in the plankton for further study. Samples of oil-sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*) were collected and studied whenever available. The daily collection and identification of the important food fishes were continued and a detailed study was made of the economically important shoaling fishes, over 1,300 fishes being so examined. The daily record of hydrographical observations was also continued. At the Krusadai Biological Station the intensive study of the species composing the sardine shoals at Pamban commenced last year was continued. An intensive statistical and biometrical study of chanks was started at this station with a view to find out everything connected with their habits and life-history, the productivity of the various banks, etc.

Tanur Ex-
perimental
Station

As the fishing season continued poor and as it was not possible to secure the services of fishermen, no fishing experiment with drift nets was attempted this year either. Further experiments with sodium hypochlorite to prevent taint in fish were made. The total output for the year at the station was 890 lb. of cured fish, 2,332 lb. of fish-meal and five bottles of second-class oil, valued at about Rs. 800 as against 969 lb. of cured fish,

- PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTIONPrivate oil
and guano
factories

5,196 lb. of fish-meal and eight gallons of third-class oil valued at about Rs. 850 last year.

Though 25 factories took out licences in the South Kanara district and 71 in the Malabar district, all of them, except the one at Gangoli, were unable to work during the year for want of sardines. Last year 21 factories worked out of 32 which had taken out licences.

Fish-curing
yards

There were 104 fish-curing yards in the Presidency during the year. These are run not with the intention of making a profit but with the avowed object of advancing the fish-curing industry, the fishermen being steadily encouraged to cure their catches themselves in the yards. The transactions of the 53 yards on the East Coast showed an increase on the whole over those of last year, though 19 of them experienced a fall. There was an appreciable fall, however, in the total quantity of fresh fish brought to the 51 yards on the West Coast.

Oysters

The oyster season commenced on the 18th February 1933. As in the previous year all the oysters (93,825) were obtained from Gokulapalli beds.

Inland
fisheries

161. Further progress was made concerning the establishment of a fully equipped fresh water biological station and fish farm, a site selected at Chetput, and Government approval obtained on estimates and plans. Fishing experiments in Mopad had to be confined to the old Manneru bed, as the reservoir received only a very scanty supply of water due to the complete failure of rain. Catla, the newly introduced carp, figured prominently in the catches. The fishing season at the Hilsa fisheries at Bezwada was a failure and hatching experiments could not therefore be conducted. Observations on the breeding habits of Gourami and experiments in intensive pond-culture on lines adopted by breeders in Java were commenced during the year; and for the first time two nests with eggs *in situ* were secured. A number of reservoirs was stocked with mullet and catla. Experiments to introduce the mahseer species into the Mopad reservoir were in progress.

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TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION—
Pearl and
chank
fisheries

162. Experiments in marking chanks to estimate their rate of growth and to determine their migrations were continued. Four hundred and eighty-five under-sized chanks were marked and liberated during the year. In the Tinnevelly Chank Fishery the catches for the year amounted to 309,226 showing a slight fall from the figure for the previous year.

Twenty-eight pearl banks lying between Tuticorin and Pamban were inspected during the year. None of them had any deposit of oysters excepting a small uncharted bank off Tuticorin known as *Thundu Par*, where oysters, judged to be six months to one year old, were found.

163. The total number of students on the rolls of the Fisheries Training Institute was 36, of whom 32 belonged to the fishing community. There were 36 village day-schools containing 3,779 pupils of whom 1,277 were girls. The most important event of the year was the realization by the Bharathar community of the Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts of the value and need of technical education relating to the fishing industry. A committee was formed for the purpose of organizing measures and establishing a Fisheries Training Institute at Tuticorin on the model of the one at Calicut and sufficient funds for the erection of the institute have already been raised by public subscription.

Social and
economic
activities

This institution continued to be a great popular attraction. There was, however, a fall in the number of foreign tourists and mufassal visitors. The number of visitors was 84,590 as against 85,413 in the previous year. The record attendance was on "Kannu Pongal Day" when 3,597 people visited the place. The daily average attendance was 229. The gate collections amounted to Rs. 6,408.

Marine
Aquarium

164. The total expenditure of the department for the year fell from Rs. 6,50,605 to Rs. 5,47,341. The decrease was due to retrenchment all round as a measure of economy including the cut in salaries. The receipts for the year amounted to

Finance

PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRI-
BUTION
—

Rs. 3,86,410 as against Rs. 4,41,224 in the previous year. The receipts were again affected by the slump in the chank market and the lower income from the island fisheries.

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1342—1ST JULY 1932 TO 30TH JUNE 1933)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1342 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

South-west
monsoon

165. The south-west monsoon was on the whole below the average except in West Gōdāvari, Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely. Though it set in rather early on the West Coast, about the middle of May, with scattered showers, and made regular advance in Malabar from the beginning of June, it remained generally weak throughout that month. The monsoon, however, strengthened in July and gave well-distributed rains in Malabar, Bellary and the Circars. Regular rainfall ceased for a while from the 10th August, giving place to thunder-storms till the end of the month. The rainfall in August was on the whole below the average. The monsoon was weak in September, except in East Gōdāvari (Agency), Kistna and the West Coast, and gradually receded after the 25th September.

Sowings

As the monsoon commenced early, sowings of the early crops were generally satisfactory, or above normal.

The condition of the early crops was generally fair.

North-east
monsoon

166. The north-east monsoon was ushered in by unusually heavy thunder-storms in October, especially on the West Coast, in the central districts and in Bellary. It strengthened in November and there were two cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal. The rainfall in the month was generally above the average. Heavy rains in the last week of November caused breaches in irrigation sources and floods in various parts of

the Tanjore district. The standing crops, however, sustained no serious damage. The District Board Railway line was breached at several places in the neighbourhood of Adirampatnam and Pattukkottai, but the damage was soon repaired. The rainfall in December was below the average except in South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevely. January was practically without rain. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was above the average except in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor and Tinnevely and was in refreshing contrast to the south-west monsoon.

Sowings of the late crops were restricted or below normal in the Circars, the Deccan and the South and were satisfactory in the Carnatic. Sowings of the late dry crops were restricted in the central districts; sowings of the late wet crops were, however, satisfactory in the central districts and on the West Coast.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair.

167. There was practically no rain in February. Thunder-storms were unusually active and the rainfall was excessive on the 12th and 13th March in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tanjore. Fairly widespread thunder showers occurred in the southern half of the Presidency between the 9th and the 12th April, especially in Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevely and the West Coast. In May, there was an early advance of the south-west monsoon over the Indian seas. Widespread and locally heavy rain on the Malabar Coast and the adjacent districts between the 9th and 12th May indicated a temporary incursion of monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea. These winds were directed towards the south of the Bay of Bengal across the extreme south of the Presidency and weather became unsettled in the centre of the Bay on the 20th May. The monsoon current established itself in Malabar on the 21st and 22nd and continued strong during the rest of the month. The rainfall in the month was very heavy on the West Coast and above the average in most districts of the Presidency. The hot

Rainfall in
later season

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION****Character
of the
season**

weather rains were above the average, owing to these rains in May.

168. The year on the whole was not unfavourable to agricultural operations ; conditions were definitely better than in the previous year. Test works which had been started were gradually closed down during the year as prospects steadily improved.

**Remis-
sions**

169. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of West Gōdāvari (Rs. 25,505), Kistna (Rs. 32,508), Kurnool (Rs. 41,252), Anantapur (Rs. 90,907), Cuddapah (Rs. 1,45,216), Nellore (Rs. 1,85,182), Chittoor (Rs. 1,12,634), North Arcot (Rs. 97,884) and Tanjore (Rs. 48,414). On account of the favourable season, the suspended land revenue of faslis 1340 and 1341 was ordered to be collected during the year in the taluks of Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa in Bellary district and Gooty, Kalyandrug, Hindupur and Madakasira in Anantapur district.

In view of the fall in prices of agricultural produce, the Government suspended $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue due for fasli 1342 in those districts in which resettlement rates were introduced in or after the year 1918-19, on a basis which took into account a period of specially high prices.

HORTICULTURE

[Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1932-33 ; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1932-33]

**Govern-
ment
gardens**

170. The Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and the Sim's Park at Coonoor continued to be very popular places of resort. Experiments in cross fertilization carried out in the Ootacamund Gardens during the year gave encouraging results. In the Sim's Park Garden about half an acre of jungle below the lake bund was cleared and the site was planted with ferns and other foliage plants.

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRI-
BUTION**

**Agri-Horti-
cultural
Society,
Madras**

171. The Agri-Horticultural Society at Madras was fortunate in being able to tide over another year of great financial stringency without any serious set-back to its progress, the increased interest in its activities evinced by the general public resulting in increased revenue under subscriptions and donations. Further efforts were made during the year to enrich the plant collection in the nursery by the introduction of novelties cultivable in this part of the country. For the first time in the history of horticulture in Madras sweet peas were grown with remarkable success, dispelling the belief held hitherto that it was impossible to raise these flowers in the climate of Madras. The new water lilies introduced during the previous year proved to be a centre of great interest and attraction. The possibilities of *Scutia indica*, popularly known as the "Wait-a-bit thorn," as an effective substitute for prickly-pear were being investigated and the results achieved were very promising. The ninety-fourth annual exhibition of flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc., was held in the Nursery Gardens of the Society on Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th February 1933. The attendance was much better than in the previous year.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1932-33; Statistical Abstract for British India—Forests*]

172. The year 1932-33 was one in which every possible economy had to be practised in view of the general economic depression. Very little money was spent on new works, what little was available being devoted for the most part to the conservation of existing roads and buildings. The timber market having been extremely dull, the felling of fresh stock was restricted, and efforts were concentrated on disposing of old stock already in the depots. During the year a fundamental change in the organization of the ministerial staff of the department was effected by separating it from the Collector's clerical establishment on which cadre it had been borne hitherto.

General

**PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION****Working
plans**

173. At the commencement of the year sanctioned working plans or schemes were in existence for 9,109 square miles. During the year working plans were sanctioned for an area of 1,493 square miles, and were either under preparation or awaiting sanction for 2,719 square miles, leaving an area of 2,894 square miles (excluding ryots' forests) not covered by working plans. The staff attending to this work was engaged in the preparation of working plans for the Kollegal, Lower Gōdāvari, Tinnevely and Madura divisions, and for the South Coimbatore division excluding the Mount Stuart forests.

**Supply
of produce
Timber**

174. The total output of timber was 59,600 tons or about 7 per cent less than that of the previous year. Of these, 23,280 tons were removed by Government agency and 32,240 tons by purchasers. The quantity of timber departmentally collected and remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 2·284 million cubic feet as against 1·247 million cubic feet in the previous year. The increased stock on hand was due to the slump in the market.

Fuel

Two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-five tons of fuel were extracted from reserved and leased forests, of which 12,375 tons were removed by departmental agency and 219,212 tons by purchasers. There was a net decrease of 325 tons under removal by Government agency, while there was an increase of 14,338 tons under removals by purchasers and free grantees, as compared with the previous year.

Bamboos

The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 3·83 lakhs, as against Rs. 3·44 lakhs in the previous year. Bamboo coupes were generally leased out to contractors except in Upper and Lower Gōdāvari, where the produce was sold by the issue of permits.

Investigations made during the year have shown that Mettur is a suitable place for the installation of a paper mill capable of producing 8,000 tons of paper annually from the bamboos available in the reserved forests near by.

Six hundred and forty-eight tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 5.95 lakhs as against 672 tons for Rs. 6.13 lakhs in the previous year. The average price realized was Rs. 918 per ton as against Rs. 912 in the previous year. The market for this article is unreliable.

Sandal-
wood

The revenue derived from minor forest produce amounted to Rs. 5.67 lakhs as against Rs. 6.03 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in revenue was mainly due to the low rates realized for tangedu (*Cassia auriculata*) bark in the Anantapur division. The cultivation of lac was stopped in three out of five centres as the market was exceptionally dull. There was a serious fall in the demand for nux-vomica.

Minor
forest
produce

The total estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right holders amounted to Rs. 83,906 as compared with Rs. 88,960 in the previous year. Most of the free grants were made for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by fire.

Free grants

175. An extent of 12.59 per cent of the forests managed by the department was closed to grazing either throughout or for a part of the year. Grazing permits were issued for 1,452,292 animals as against 1,409,175 in the previous year. The revenue realized was Rs. 5.86 lakhs. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three animals grazed free of charge. The average incidence of grazing in the reserved forests under the control of the department was 5.7 acres per animal.

Grazing

176. The commercial accounting maintained for certain forest divisions and parts of divisions was discontinued from 1st April 1932. All the five saw mills—the four portable ones at Parappa, Chedleth, Beypore and Top Slip and the mill at Olavakkot—were sold and the sale amounts completely realized.

Commer-
cial under-
takings

The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize and conduct sales of logs, sawn scantlings and sleepers. The turnover of the division for the year was Rs. 9.595 lakhs as against Rs. 7.940 lakhs in the previous year. No consignment was made

Forest
Utilization
Officer

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRI-
BUTION**
—

to places abroad. The demand for good quality laurel logs in the overseas market showed definite improvement over the previous year, and through the efforts of the Timber Adviser to the High Commissioner for India 2,874 cubic feet of laurel logs were sold to a London firm. Sales of logs from the four principal sale depots of the department—at Pollachi, Beypore, Mysore and Nanjangud—aggregated over 5 lakhs of cubic feet as against nearly 3 lakhs in the previous year. The striking increase in the quantity sold was due to the sale of the entire accumulated stock of teak logs in the Mysore and Nanjangud depots on long-term contracts to private merchants. Sixty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-two sleepers of hard wood species were supplied to the railways.

**Sylvicul-
ture**

177. In the case of timber forests the area regenerated was somewhat less than normal as timber felling was restricted on account of the poor demand for timber during the last year or two. Various experiments, whose success can only be gauged after a fairly long period, were in progress for obtaining regeneration of teak and sal. Most promising results have been obtained during the last few years from the method adopted for regenerating gaps in deciduous timber forests after selection fellings. The planting of casuarina near the seashore in Lower Gōdāvari and Nellore was continued with success.

**General
adminis-
tration**

178. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,993 square miles including ryots' forests under the control of the Board of Revenue. The area of reserved lands increased during the year from 453 square miles to 565 square miles.

**Forest
settlement**

The area under settlement at the commencement of the year was 177 square miles, to which 87 square miles were added during the year. An area of 77 square miles was finally settled leaving a balance of 187 square miles to be settled. In Vizagapatam the preliminary demarcation of five blocks selected for reservation was completed.

**Demarca-
tion**

Reserve boundaries were newly demarcated over a length of 70 miles at a cost of Rs. 3,019 ;

**PRODUC
TION
AND
DISTRIBU
TION**Roads and
communi-
cations

out of a total length of 23,005 miles of artificial boundaries, 19,941 miles were kept in repair.

Forty miles of new roads, bridle paths and inspection paths were constructed and 1,976 miles of the existing ones were repaired. Owing to financial stringency the expenditure on new works and repairs was limited to cases of absolute necessity. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 6,139 and on repairs Rs. 90,624, as against Rs. 39,025 and Rs. 1,14,708 respectively in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 66,183 was spent on buildings and a sum of Rs. 5,914 on construction and repair of wells, etc. An important advance in the exploitation of the Nilambur forest was made by the completion of the Nedungayam road and two bridges in the Nilambur division at a cost of about Rs. 1,15,000, rendering it possible for timber to be carted straight to railhead instead of being floated to Bexpore as hitherto.

Buildings
and other
works

The number of elephants at the beginning of the year in charge of the department was 111. During the year one calf was born, 9 elephants were sold and 9 died or were destroyed. There were 94 elephants at the end of the year valued at Rs. 2,45,504. Damage by wild elephants continued in North Coimbatore, South Coimbatore, Madura, Kollegal and Nilambur divisions. The department also possessed 27 animals (buffaloes, bullocks and asses) valued at Rs. 1,908 at the end of the year.

Livestock

Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 4,008 square miles. Of this area 181 square miles were subsequently burnt. An area of 1,082 square miles was protected by early burning. This system consists of setting fire to the grass as soon as it is dry enough to burn, the resulting fire being much less severe than if it occurred later in the season.

Protection
from fire

During the year there were 972 panchayats in the Presidency, managing an area of 3,423 square miles under the control of the Board of Revenue, and paying a rent of over Rs. 1.51 lakhs. Over 510,600 cow units grazed in the panchayat forests.

Forest
panchayats

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**

Protection of the reserves was fair, and the working of the panchayats on the whole satisfactory.

**Forest
College**

The students of the 1931-33 course at the Madras Forest College numbered 19, of whom only one was from the Madras Presidency. One student obtained honours and 17 obtained higher standard certificates. Twenty-nine students were admitted to the 1932-34 course, 21 being Madras Government students recruited from the rank of Foresters.

**Forest
offences.**

There was an increase in all forms of offences reported (except unauthorized grazing in reserved forests), particularly under injury to forests by fire. Of the 7,053 cases disposed of by Magistrates, the accused paid the compounding fees in court in 3,838 cases. A sum of Rs. 1,68,629 was realized as compounding fees. The percentage of convictions to cases taken to court rose from 84 to 95. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 1,968 were distributed among persons who helped in the detection and prosecution of sandalwood cases and other serious

Hill tribes

offences.

As usual the Forest Department looked after the hillmen and jungle tribes dwelling in the forests. They were granted rent-free leases of land for cultivation and were allowed concessions in the matter of grazing and use of forest produce in return for their services in protecting the forests. The Khonds of Ganjām continued to be on good terms with the department. The Savaras of the Parlakimedi Maliahs, however, were not reconciled to the curtailment of the area formerly freely enjoyed by them for podu cultivation. Some of the members of the tribes held subordinate posts in the Forest Department.

Finance

179. The total revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 47·38 lakhs, the expenditure being Rs. 37·89 lakhs, as against Rs. 42·55 lakhs and Rs. 39·87 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The net profit in the working of the department was Rs. 4·71 lakhs.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1932)

PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1932; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral Production*]

180. The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in Vizagapatam, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and to a very small extent in the Nilgiris, and barytes in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The number of tons of each of these metals, except barytes, mined during the year 1932 was much less than the output in any of the years from 1927 to 1930. But in comparison with figures for last year, when mining operations seem to have reached a very low ebb, conditions in the year under report were on the whole encouraging. The output of manganese in the district of Vizagapatam showed an increase from 5,389 tons to 8,049 tons. In Bellary, on the other hand, the mines did not work during the year. The output of magnesite in Salem district almost trebled, the quantity raised being 13,492 tons as against 4,978 tons in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the production of mica in the Nellore district though several mines had to be closed. The output of barytes increased slightly in Cuddapah during the year but showed a further contraction in Kurnool. In Trichinopoly the mining of phosphatic nodules and gypsum continued, the output of the latter increasing from 3.74 tons in the previous year to 75.53 tons in the year under review. The demand for gypsum is likely to become very great when the new cement factory now under construction in Coimbatore district commences manufacturing operations. Forty-three prospecting licences, most of which were for prospecting for barytes, and eleven mining leases were granted during the year.

181. The general health of the employees in the mines continued to be satisfactory and the mines were free from epidemics. Wages varied in different localities. In the Nilgiris they ranged from 10 to 12 annas a day as against 6 annas to

General
condition
of the
employees

**PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION**

Rs. 1-8-0 in 1931. The relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory in all the districts.

Accidents

182. An accident resulting in the death of a person occurred in a mica mine in Nellore district as a result of the sudden explosion of some old dynamite left unnoticed by previous workers. In the magnesite mines in Salem district another major accident occurred, the victim sustaining a fractured forearm and dying after discharge from the hospital.

INDUSTRIES

*[Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1932-33 ;
Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries]*

General

183. Following a recognized policy that industrial and agricultural exhibitions at district headquarters or other suitable places should be encouraged and assisted as far as possible, the department participated during the year in exhibitions conducted at nine centres. The display of a representative range of soaps manufactured at the Kerala Soap Institute was a feature of almost all the exhibitions, and wherever possible the working of pumping and boring machinery, of improved textile appliances, and of silk worm rearing and reeling appliances was demonstrated.

Loans

184. Only five applications for aid under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act were considered by the Board of Industries, and of these only two were recommended to Government—one for a loan of Rs. 500 for starting a coir factory on a small scale and the other for a loan of Rs. 25,000 as working capital for a silk filature.

**Assistance to
trade and
industry**

185. The advisory section of the department, the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, continued to maintain its practical usefulness in supplying information and advice on industrial and commercial subjects, more particularly about sources of supply and markets.

The department continued also to compile statistics relating to industries.

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**

186. The Ceramic Assistant completed the survey of three more out of the five remaining districts before his services were terminated at the end of the year as a measure of retrenchment. The question of the manufacture of egg products from fresh eggs was investigated during the year. A handbook of the tanning trade of South India, embodying Major Guthrie's 21 years' experience of the Madras tanning industry, was completed by that officer shortly before he finished his special investigations into the problem of stains in leather.

**Investi-
gation**

187. There was a falling off during the year in the exports of Calicut coir yarn and also, to a less extent, of Cochin yarn. The possibilities of ericulture as a new cottage industry were successfully demonstrated in a number of areas in the Presidency, and several persons were given training.

**Cottage
Industries**

188. The general economic situation underwent no improvement during the year. Prices of representative Madras products like cotton, groundnuts, paddy, pepper, etc., were appreciably less on the 31st March 1933 than at the corresponding period of the previous year, and were in fact standing at a level giving little or no profit to the grower. Since 1930 there has been a gradual decrease in the value of shipments of raw cotton, though in the year under review the fall was only 4 per cent as compared with 55 per cent in the previous year. The cotton and hosiery mills suffered severely owing to trade depression and competition from Japan. The tanning industry continued to suffer severely during the year from the worldwide depression in trade, and prices remained at a low level. The exports declined further by 6.3 per cent in weight and 9.6 per cent in value. There was a decline of 29 per cent in the quantity and 22 per cent in the value of the exports of groundnuts to foreign countries, shipment of groundnuts forming 91 per cent of

**Condition
of impor-
tant
Industries
General**

Cotton

Tanning

Groundnut

**PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION**Timber
Tiles
Soap

Sugar

Cement

Matches

Pepper
Tea

Coffee

Rubber

the total trade in seeds. The saw mills and timber industry fared no better owing to less demand from Arab traders, the Public Works Department and other customers. The tile industry on the West Coast also suffered very severely. The soap industry, however, made a further advance during the year and several factories were started by ex-students of the Kerala Soap Institute. A fillip was given to the sugar industry, which had suffered badly, by the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act of 1932, whereby the industry was accorded protection for a period of 15 years. Several factories were established in the course of the year. Another important advance in the industrial activities of this Presidency was the floatation of the Coimbatore Cement Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 35 lakhs, to establish a cement factory at Madukarai in Coimbatore district. The general economic depression curtailed the consumption of matches, though at the same time it encouraged the production of cheaper qualities of matches. The indigenous industry now supplies the full requirements in South India, imports having ceased. There was a bumper crop of pepper, but prices fell heavily to the level of 1922. As far as the tea industry is concerned, most estates in South India probably failed to cover costs during the year, though there was an increased export of tea to the United Kingdom. The coffee industry showed a distinct decline compared with the previous season, owing to poor export demand. The rubber planting industry was very badly affected and practically all estates remained closed down. At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July a trade agreement was reached by which Madras was given free entry in respect of an overwhelming proportion of her exports to Great Britain, while the duty on similar non-Empire goods was 10 per cent or even higher. Since Madras has a favourable balance in her trade with Great Britain and the latter country is by far her best customer, taking 32 per cent of her total export trade, there is reason to expect that the trade with Great Britain will increase as a result of this agreement.

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
TION****Government
manufac-
turing
concerns**
Kerala
Soap Insti-
tute

189. In spite of the keen competition of foreign as well as of indigenous soaps the Kerala Soap Institute was able to hold its own. Though the total output declined from 278 tons in the previous year to 251 tons in 1932-33, the total sales increased in value from Rs. 2.42 lakhs to Rs. 2.45 lakhs and the result of the year's working was a net profit of over Rs. 54,000. There was a substantial increase in the sale of toilet soaps. Seventeen students were under training in the institute during the year, seven being from outside the Presidency. A number of them after training either secured employment in other soap works or started factories of their own. During the year 600 analyses were carried out in the laboratory, of which 405 were of raw materials and soaps in different stages of manufacture. Research work on methods of refining oils, preparing cashew shell oil, etc., were also done during the year.

The Government Industrial Institute in Madras was ordered to be closed down in pursuance of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

**Government
Industrial
Institute**

The Textile Institute continued to provide the usual courses of instruction—the Supervisor course and the Artisan course. In the newly opened Sericultural and Ericultural sections the entire processes of silk worm rearing and silk reeling were demonstrated to the students. On the 31st March 1933 there were 80 students undergoing training in the institute.

**Madras
Textile
Institute**

The weaving and dyeing parties, which had been giving practical demonstration in the districts, were abolished and a special staff of three textile demonstrators was sanctioned to render practical assistance to capitalists in the districts.

**Textile
demon-
stration**

The activities of the Peripatetic Rearing Party during the year consisted mainly of carrying out microscopic tests of seed cocoons and effecting their sales after converting them into disease-free seeds. In the silk farm at Coonoor hybridization work was continued and one crop of univoltine worms and one crop of hybrid worms were successfully reared. Eight rearings were conducted at the silk farm, Hosur, and a total quantity of 817 lb. of

Sericulture

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRI-
BUTION**
—Engineer-
ing

cocoons were produced. This farm and the silk farm at Palmaner have been successful in creating an interest in sericulture in the neighbouring villages.

The Engineering section erected machinery and plant to the capital value of about Rs. 91,000 on payment of the usual nominal fee. Five hundred and eighty-two plants were maintained during the year on the compounding system, under which they are inspected and overhauled by the department three times a year. Loans amounting to Rs. 20,250 were granted to 7 applicants out of 51. The department maintained 20 power drills, one air-compressor drill and 106 hand-boring sets. The total number of borings put down and the depth bored during the year were 899 and 53,014 feet respectively, as against 659 and 37,168 feet respectively in the previous year. The number of feet bored during the year was a record, the increase being due to the special efforts made to speed up boring work. Thirteen artesian springs were tapped, discharging water ranging from 10 to 250 gallons per minute at ground level, the height of discharge ranging from 4 to 20 feet above the ground level. There was a heavy demand from the ryots for the use of the boring plants and sugarcane-crushing mills maintained by the department for hire. The Industrial Engineering Workshop at Washermanpet attended to 1,068 work orders amounting to the value of about Rs. 70,000, there being a net loss of Rs. 15,000.

**Industrial
education**

190. Sixty scholarships for industrial study were awarded during the year. Three scholars from the Presidency were undergoing industrial training in the United Kingdom at the end of the year.

Govern-
ment
industrial
schools

The strength of the Government School of Technology, Madras, in July 1932 was 938 as compared with 778 in the previous year. Most of the students, who passed out in April 1932, secured employment. The branch school attached to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company Workshops at Perambur worked satisfactorily during the year. The total strength of the school was 199 as against 154 in the previous year. The

strength of the Government Industrial School, Madura, however, decreased from 83 to 81. The Industrial School at Calicut, which consisted of 57 pupils, was removed during the year to new premises. On the 31st March 1933 the Industrial School at Mangalore had a strength of 64 and the school at Bellary a strength of 39. The Leather Trades Institute continued to conduct analyses of tanning materials and of skins and hides intended for export. The best and most economic methods of using the new synthetic tans were demonstrated to tanners in the tanneries in and around Madras. The number of students on the rolls of the School of Arts and Crafts at the end of the year was 271 as against 279 in 1931-32. Experiments initiated in the school on enamelling on gold, silver and other metals showed the possibilities of an artistic enamelling industry in this Presidency. The students in the Fine Arts section of the school produced some very good specimens of work, many of which were shown at various exhibitions. At the end of the year, in addition to the institutions managed direct by the department, there were 67 schools recognized by the department, 62 of them being in receipt of grants-in-aid. Five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pupils were under training in these schools.

191. The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 1,01,077 in 1931-32 to Rs. 1,98,719. The expenditure fell sharply from Rs. 11,08,293 to Rs. 9,59,100 as a result of retrenchment effected in the various schools and institutions. The net cost of the department during the year was the lowest since 1926-27. Finance

192. Though the year under review was among the worst on record so far as plantation companies were concerned, the price of cinchona bark and quinine remained at the same level as before the general collapse in prices. The profits on the year's working of the Cinchona department was Rs. 20,856 (about Rs. 9,000 less than in the previous year). One of the persistent problems which had to be faced was that of getting a sufficient supply of cinchona bark to keep the Quinine Factory at Naduvattam working at its full capacity. The Manu-
facture
of quinine

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balance of bark on the 31st March 1933 (649,549 lb.) represented the lowest stock carried for over 20 years. Proposals to enter into a five-year contract for supplies from Bengal were under consideration. During the year 521,307 lb. of cinchona bark were treated, a yield of 21,502 lb. of quinine sulphate and tablets, 840 lb. of quinine hydrochloride, 1,442 lb. of quinine dihydrochloride and 3,520 lb. of totaquina being obtained. The last preparation (a purified form of cinchona febrifuge) which can be placed on the market considerably below the price of quinine, gave most encouraging results when tested officially in the Madras General Hospital. The three cinchona plantations at Anamalais, Naduvattam and Dodabetta, worked as usual, the total area under cultivation being 1,902 acres.

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1932; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1932-33*]

Cotton and
jute mills

193. Twenty-seven spinning and weaving mills were at work during the year with 794,564 spindles and 5,554 looms. Four new cotton mills were under erection. The mill production of yarn during the year rose by 19.5 per cent and that of cloth by 2.5 per cent. Eleven large factories were engaged in manufacturing hosiery. During the latter part of the year the spinning and weaving mills, without exception, appeared to be suffering acutely from trade depression, which was intensified by heavy importations at uneconomic prices of cotton cloth and yarn from Japan resulting in heavy accumulation of stocks in all the main markets of India. The hosiery industry became unprofitable owing to the keen competition both internally and from Japan. There were three jute mills at work in the Presidency during the year, the mill at Ellore remaining closed. The number of looms and spindles in the mills at work was 830 and 18,428 respectively. The jute industry continued to be in a state of depression

and this was reflected in a decline in the average number of persons employed in it during the year.

194. At the close of the year 1932, the number of factories (other than cotton and jute mills) in the Presidency coming under the operation of the Amended Indian Factories Act, 1922, was 1,006, a decrease of 14 as compared with the figure for the previous year. The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories, however, was 68,498 as against 63,997 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the principal industries :—

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Rice mills	10,695
Railway workshops	11,264
Brick and tile factories	5,352
Printing presses	3,913
Coffee works	4,328
Tea factories	2,986
Rope works	2,204
Sugar factories	2,619
Tobacco factories	1,409
Kerosene tinning and packing works	1,282
Leather works and tanneries	1,454
General engineering	898
Bones and manures	805
Oil mills	330
Coach building and motor works	794
Matches	730
Saw mills	859
Jewellery workshops	495
Foundries—Iron and brass	401
Metal works	682
Aluminium works	292
Tramway works	415

195. The number of factories on the registers decreased from 1,636 at the end of the year 1931 to 1,633 at the end of the year 1932. The number of factories actually working during the year was 1,452 (657 perennial and 795 seasonal). The remaining 181 were closed, mostly on account of the general trade depression. The average daily number of operatives working in the registered factories in the year was 132,960 as compared with 137,377 in 1931. The decrease is due to the trade depression and the consequent reduction in the number of factories working. The figure for

Factories
(1932)
General

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1929 was only 143,217. The decrease during the depression is therefore only about 7 per cent, a somewhat striking commentary on the effect of the economic depression on industries in general in this Presidency. The number of women and children employed in the registered factories was 33,212 and 6,246 respectively. The decrease from last year's figures is too small to invite comment.

Inspec-
tions

The number of factories left uninspected during the year was 50 as compared with 61 in 1931. The total number of inspections and visits by departmental officers for the year 1932 was 3,976. A number of night visits and surprise visits were made to find out whether the provisions of the Indian Factories Act were being observed and several prosecutions were instituted in consequence.

Health

The health of the operatives was generally good. A case of imported plague occurred in one of the tea estates in the Nilgiris. The cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was well maintained.

Wages

The average wages paid in factories during the year vary very slightly when compared with those paid in 1931. The average wage for skilled labour ranged from As. 7-11 for a jute spinner to Rs. 1-6-7 for a boiler-smith. In the case of unskilled labour the wages varied from As. 6-5 to As. 9-5 for males and As. 4-2 to As. 6-3 for females.

Strikes

There were thirteen strikes in registered factories during the year, the most important being a strike in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops at Perambur and Arkonam as a protest against retrenchment. Most of the strikes were due to punishments, dismissals or suspension of workmen.

Fires

There were nine cases of fire during the year, the causes of fire being unknown in three cases. No loss of life or injury to operatives occurred on account of these fires.

Accidents

Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works, machinery and plant were well attended to and 27 prosecutions were instituted for contravening provisions relating to these.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-three accidents occurred in factories during the year as against 1,948 in the previous year. An accident is classed as "serious" if it disables the injured person from attending to his duties for 21 days or more, or if the injury caused by it results in or is equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb. Of the accidents classed as fatal (14) and as serious (355), 4 of the former and 127 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. No accident due to drink was reported during the year. As between different industries, railway workshops continued to be responsible for a large percentage of accidents. Accidents in the Golden Rock works of the South Indian Railway decreased by 53 per cent, while the figures in the Perambur works of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were found to be stationary.

Occupiers and managers of 50 factories (57 persons) were prosecuted during the year. Prosecu-
tions
Convictions were obtained on 203 counts, the fines levied ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100 per count.

The provision of medical facilities in tea estates and in large industrial concerns was continued Welfare
work.
during the year. The usual medical aid was also provided in the four newly registered tea factories. The number of factories which provided housing accommodation increased from 267 to 274.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1932-33 ; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1932*]

196. Eleven trade unions were registered during Labour
Trade
unions
the year bringing the total number of registrations since the introduction of the Indian Trade Unions Act to 37. The most noticeable feature in the audit report of the unions was the heavy arrears of subscriptions due to the unions from the members.

Labour disputes in registered factories have Labour
disputes
been dealt with elsewhere. There were also a

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number of strikes in other organizations, few of these lasting for any length of time. The workmen of the Public Works Department Workshops and Stores, Madras, struck work on the afternoon of 4th April 1932 as a protest against the dismissal of 5 workmen who were suspected to be implicated in the assault on the General Superintendent of the Workshops some time earlier. They resumed work unconditionally on 6th April. About 3,000 workers of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala, went on strike on 12th April 1932 in consequence of a dispute over wages. The strike came to an end after three days on the management agreeing to pay increased wages. All the 589 workers of the Public Works Department Workshops, Madras, struck work on 10th August 1932 as a protest against retrenchment effected in the workshops, but resumed work on 18th August. Fifty men of the Press Department of the Madras Mail Office declined to work on 11th August 1932 as a protest against the introduction of new rules restricting the grant of holidays, leave, etc., and were eventually dismissed. A strike of the scavengers of the Palni Municipality arising from a grievance against the Chairman lasted from 17th November till 1st December 1932.

**Trade
Disputes
Act**

The ice salesmen of Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras, applied to Government for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under section 3 of the Trades Disputes Act to enquire into certain matters in dispute between them and the management, but their request was not complied with.

**Work-
men's
Compensa-
tion Act
(1932).**

The total number of cases for disposal during the year under the Workmen's Compensation Act was 172, including 19 pending at the commencement of the year. Of these, 154 cases were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 26,239 was paid as compensation for death and disablement (permanent or temporary).

**Depressed
classes
(1932-33)
General**

197. A member of the Board of Revenue continued to be in charge of the office of Labour Commissioner. The limited budget provision did not admit of any extension of work. Attention was concentrated on the proper maintenance

of institutions already in existence and on the completion of works in progress. This continued curtailment of activities naturally led to a further reduction in the special labour staff working in the districts.

Owing to the financial stringency the advance of loans to the depressed classes for the acquisition of house-sites was stopped during the year. Acquisition proceedings were instituted only in cases in which the applicants paid the entire cost of acquisition in advance in a lump sum. One thousand four hundred and sixty-one house-sites of the total extent of 251.76 acres were provided during the year under the method of free assignment of Government lands.

House-
sites

The Commissioner of Labour ceased to have any responsibility over the organization of the working of co-operative societies amongst depressed classes, since all the societies were transferred to the control of the Co-operative department by the 1st of July 1932.

Co-opera-
tion

Owing to the paucity of funds only six schools could be started in the year. One thousand one hundred and forty-eight schools were working at the beginning of the year; two hundred and sixty-six of these were closed or transferred to local bodies. There were thus 888 schools working at the close of the year, 17 of which were night schools. The number of pupils studying in the schools was 32,147 of whom 6,405 were girls. Ninety-nine per cent of the teachers were trained.

Education

Forty-eight residential scholarships were granted during the year to pupils of the depressed classes, their value being Rs. 18 a month for school courses and Rs. 25 a month for college courses. There were in addition 1,278 ordinary scholarships for general education and 6 scholarships for collegiate education. One hundred and seventy industrial scholarships, 10 commercial scholarships and 10 scholarships for courses in motor driving and motor mechanism were also sanctioned during the year. Exemption from payment of examination fees amounting to Rs. 998 was granted to a number of depressed class pupils. Grants amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000 were made to pupils for the

Scholar-
ships

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purchase of books, clothes, etc. One hundred and fifty-seven scholarships were sanctioned to boys of the Kallar community.

Hostels

Five hostels for depressed class students were maintained by the Government and their total strength was about 203. Grants were also sanctioned to five private hostels for depressed classes. Of these ten hostels, two were intended for the accommodation of girls. Boarding grants were given to Badaga and Toda pupils of the Nilgiris, to Koravars in Salem and Trichinopoly districts and to Vaduvarpatti Koravars in the Ramnad district. A grant of nearly Rs. 2,000 was made to philanthropic bodies for the maintenance of educational institutions conducted by them. The total expenditure incurred on the education of the depressed classes was Rs. 4,69,859.

General
ameliora-
tive work

A large portion of the expenditure of the department on the ameliorative measures of the depressed classes was, as usual, incurred on the provision of wells for the supply of drinking water, the total amount of money thus expended being Rs. 1,06,645. Owing to the scarcity of funds very little was spent on the provision of pathways, burial and burning grounds, etc. Sanitary improvements in the cheries of the Madras City were carried out during the year at a cost of nearly Rs. 23,000. The attempt made to settle the first batch of Nayadis partly in Manjeri and partly in Pattambi did not prove a success, as the Nayadis deserted the two settlements. A Nayadi youth of Olavakkot colony was elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Palghat. An extent of 11,391 acres was assigned to the depressed classes throughout the Presidency.

Criminal
tribes
Kallars

198. The work of the reclamation of Kallars in Ramnad and Madura districts showed further development. Certain changes were made in the organization of reclamation work, the two District Superintendents of Police of Madura district being vested with the powers formerly held by the Reclamation Officer. The results of the first few months' working of the new arrangements were distinctly encouraging. There were 259 schools at the end of the year with a strength of 13,500

pupils, of whom 2,407 were girls. One thousand ninety-five Kallar pupils, including 319 girls, were maintained in various boarding institutions at the cost of the Labour Department. There were 28 Kallar Boy Scout troops and cub packs in the Madura district with a strength of 433 scouts and 125 cubs. There were also 6 Girl Guide and Blue Bird troops with 103 girls on the rolls. The boys and girls made excellent and enthusiastic scouts and guides. Two hundred and eighty-three co-operative societies were working among the Kallars at the end of the year.

In Tanjore district the area affected by Kallar reclamation work was further restricted. The 100 panchayats were not very helpful and on the whole the result of the work among the Kallars of this district was very disappointing.

Reclamation work was continued among Koravas in Salem district along the usual lines. Boarding grants and fee remissions were given to boys and girls studying in the various elementary schools in the district.

The settlements for the Lambadis in Guntūr district continued to work during the year. The general health of the settlers was good and their conduct satisfactory.

199. Six criminal tribes settlements were maintained throughout the year under the control of the Commissioner of Labour. The management of the settlement at Sitanagaram was taken over by the Government from the Salvation Army and an Inspector of Police put in charge. Employment for the settlers was reasonably adequate in all the settlements except Kavali. The health of the settlers during the year was generally satisfactory. In each of the settlements there was a school, attendance at which was compulsory for all the children of school-going age. The total strength of the settlements was 1,998 men, 1,926 women and 2,468 children.

200. Thirteen more tribes (in 11 districts in the Presidency) were declared criminal under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and the provisions of section 10 (1) (a) and (b) were applied to them.

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The total number of criminal tribe members on the registers at the close of the year (excluding Piramalai Kallars in the Madura district and including persons in settlements) was 36,471. The system of holding in abeyance the restrictions on registered members, which was introduced during the close of the year 1930, was continued in every district with gratifying results, the police being thus relieved of concentrating attention on nearly 11,000 persons.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

[*Report of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1932-33; Annual volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistical Abstract for British India—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India; Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India; Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 vols.; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India*]

General
summary

201. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 72.00 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 0.51 crore as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 23.73 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 26.46 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure increased by Rs. 0.73 crore to Rs. 44.54 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 16.40 crores and exports for Rs. 28.15 crores. The coasting trade went up from Rs. 27.21 crores by Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Foreign
trade
Imports

202. The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) increased by Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 1,586 lakhs. This was due to larger imports chiefly of cotton manufactures, twist and yarn, metals, artificial silk, silk manufactures, instruments and appliances, grains and pulse, and manures, partly set off by a heavy decline in sugar, machinery and millwork and

small imports of oils, vehicles, provisions and postal articles, as shown below :—

	Value.	Increase as compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Cotton manufactures ...	187'23	52'35
Cotton twist and yarn ...	86'36	20'43
Metals ...	147'11	14'32
Art silk ...	48'72	8'18
Silk, raw and manufactures ...	44'32	15'32
Instruments and appliances ...	41'21	6'23
Grain and pulse ...	31'66	7'62
Manures ...	28'12	12'19
		Decrease.
Sugar ...	62'09	61'94
Machinery and millwork ...	107'66	26'98
Oils ...	138'73	11'47
Vehicles ...	46'95	4'56
Provisions ...	42'80	13'31
Postal articles ...	22'04	8'08

There was a decrease of 30 per cent in imports of cotton manufactures in 1931-32 when compared with 1930-31 but during the year under report there was an increase of more than 39 per cent over 1931-32. The increase was noticed in every variety and was chiefly due to the suppression of the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest supplier of cotton piece-goods valued at Rs. 137.75 lakhs. In the matter of grey piece-goods Japan was the only competitor. There was a noticeable increase of 31 per cent in the value and 42 per cent in the quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported, the total imports being Rs. 86.36 lakhs. Under grey twist and yarn in counts 31 to 40 China held the predominant position. Of the other varieties the United Kingdom was the sole supplier. Japan exported 0.83 million pounds of mercerised yarn valued at Rs. 8.96 lakhs out of a total of 0.84 million pounds valued at Rs. 9.01 lakhs. Out of the total imports of metals valued at Rs. 147.11 lakhs, iron and steel alone contributed 42,013 tons valued at Rs. 68.35 lakhs. The import trade in iron and steel continued to decline, the decrease being 22 per cent in weight and 18 per

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cent in value. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom (Rs. 34 lakhs) and Belgium (Rs. 18 lakhs). 27,065 tons of iron and steel valued at Rs. 41.35 lakhs were subjected to protective duties as against 35,585 tons valued at Rs. 47.02 lakhs in the previous year. Non-protective types totalled 14,948 tons valued at Rs. 27.00 lakhs as against 18,336 tons valued at Rs. 36.48 lakhs. Of the other metals brass and copper were as usual the most important items. The United Kingdom showed a further advance at the expense of Germany and supplied nearly two-thirds of the yellow metal sheets instead of only half as in the previous year. The imports in art silk rose by Rs. 8.18 lakhs to Rs. 48.72 lakhs. The imports from Japan, the main supplier of piece-goods, amounted to Rs. 11.11 lakhs. The supply of raw silk from China rose from Rs. 20.30 lakhs to Rs. 34.13 lakhs. Japan increased her supply in piece-goods from Rs. 4.37 lakhs to Rs. 6.30 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 6.23 lakhs under instruments and appliances was chiefly due to larger imports of electrical goods, the United Kingdom and the United States of America being the chief suppliers. There was a further increase in the imports of grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 7.62 lakhs to Rs. 31.66 lakhs. Rice not in the husk, which was practically the main item, amounted to 35,418 tons valued at Rs. 30.93 lakhs, of which Indo-China's share was 20,610 tons valued at Rs. 18.39 lakhs, and that of Siam was 14,683 tons valued at Rs. 12.43 lakhs.

The import trade in manures increased by 75 per cent, the United Kingdom accounting for three-fourths of the trade. There was a fall of nearly 100 per cent in the import of sugar. The contribution of Java decreased by 135 per cent but there was a heavy import of sugar from the United Kingdom, the rise being 150 per cent. The considerable decrease in the imports may be attributed to the high price of Java sugar, to the increased outturn in the local mills, and to the reduced purchasing power of the ryots. There was a continued fall in the import of machinery and millwork. In 1930-31 there was an import of

Rs. 204·78 lakhs and in 1931-32 Rs. 138·56 lakhs but in this year it was only Rs. 107·66. The gradual decline is due to a general reluctance to embark on industrial enterprises. Imports in oils decreased by Rs. 11·47 lakhs. This is chiefly due to the heavy decline in the imports of petrol, on account of continued financial stringency and heavy taxation of buses and cars. Mineral oils contributed Rs. 130 lakhs out of Rs. 138·73 lakhs. There were no imports from the Straits Settlements. There was a small increase in the import of motor cars from 860 to 1,004, valued at Rs. 16·5 lakhs and Rs. 19·33 lakhs, respectively. The United Kingdom alone supplied 692 cars valued at Rs. 12·76 lakhs as against 307 cars valued at Rs. 5·98 lakhs in the previous year. The United States of America supplied this year 117 chassis valued at Rs. 2·18 lakhs as against 68 valued at Rs. 1·06 lakhs in 1931-32. The heavy decline under provisions was chiefly due to the reduced import of vegetable product by Rs. 9·29 lakhs. Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands were as usual the principal suppliers of vegetable products.

Total exports amounted to Rs. 2,355·05 lakhs showing a further decrease of Rs. 242·90 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce to foreign countries have steadily declined during the past few years. Over-production and the consequent fall in prices are the known causes. The decline is found in the shipments of most of the articles such as seeds, leather, fruits and vegetables, cotton manufactures, coir-raw and manufactures, spices, hides and skins—raw, except tea and coffee which showed an increase, as the following table reveals:—

	Value.	Increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.	
		RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Seeds	613'20	-	152'12
Leather	432'94	-	46'60
Fruits and vegetables	51'48	-	23'76
Cotton manufactures	141'78	-	15'52
Coir—Raw and manufactures	59'80	-	15'16
Spices	33'86	-	11'28
Hides and skins—Raw	16'44	-	11'21
Tea	460'59	+	69'58
Coffee	108'88	+	15'96

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The heavy decline in the export of seeds (by Rs. 152.12 lakhs) was mainly due to the reduced shipment of groundnuts which formed 91 per cent of the total trade in seeds (Rs. 559.88 lakhs). The acreage in cultivation and yield were 33 per cent and 32 per cent in excess over last year. The price of machine-shelled nuts went down steadily from Rs. 40-4-0 per candy of 480 lb. in April 1932 to Rs. 28 in March 1933. Shipments from Pondicherry were 24,992 tons as against 37,145 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom was the chief customer in hides and skins, tanned or dressed, taking 8,566 tons of hides and 4,457 tons of skins out of a total export of 8,585 tons of hides and 5,064 tons of skins. The shipment of cashew-nuts to the United States of America fell by Rs. 20.20 lakhs to Rs. 21.08. This heavy fall was chiefly due to the financial crisis in that country. Shipments of onions to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States also went down by Rs. 2.62 lakhs. The export trade in cotton twist and yarn continued to be steady and there was a shipment of 7.40 lakhs of pounds valued at Rs. 3.61 lakhs. Turkey, Egypt and Ceylon were the chief importers. The trade in grey (unbleached) 11 to 20 counts was 483,043 lb. valued at Rs. 2.32 lakhs. There was a great increase (by Rs. 13.73 lakhs) in the export of Madras handkerchiefs. As usual the United Kingdom and Nigeria were the chief customers. But trade in piece-goods (chiefly coloured) went down by 5.41 million yards to 24.36 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 29.44 lakhs to Rs. 105.07 lakhs in value. Shipments of coloured lungis and saris amounting to Rs. 65.18 lakhs were made to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

The United Kingdom imported coir manufactures to the extent of Rs. 13.58 lakhs. The other importers were the Netherlands (Rs. 12.05 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 10.45 lakhs), France (Rs. 7.38 lakhs), and Belgium (Rs. 6.73 lakhs). The chief importers of pepper were Italy (30,323 cwt. valued at Rs. 10.73 lakhs), the United States of America (5,162 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.82 lakhs), and the United Kingdom (4,476 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.55 lakhs). Ceylon was the chief importer of chillies

and consumed 25,949 cwt. valued at Rs. 4.14 lakhs. Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom were the chief consumers of cardamoms and took 1,498 cwt. valued at Rs. 3.26 lakhs, 1,152 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.94 lakhs and 797 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.50 lakhs respectively. Exports in hides and skins—raw declined by 859 tons to 785 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11.20 lakhs to Rs. 16.44 lakhs in value. The main exports were raw skins amounting to 780 tons valued at Rs. 16.11 lakhs. The chief customers were the United Kingdom, New South Wales and the United States of America. The trade in tea, unlike in previous years, showed an increase due to the quality of South Indian tea and the large demand from the United Kingdom which imported 50 million pounds valued at Rs. 428.51 lakhs as against 43 million pounds valued at Rs. 368.02 lakhs in 1931-32. Ceylon imported 3.53 million pounds valued at Rs. 23.23 lakhs as against 2.9 million pounds valued at Rs. 20.3 lakhs. The increase in the export of coffee was chiefly due to better prices in the United Kingdom and France, the largest consumers. The former imported 52,614 cwt. valued at Rs. 34.25 lakhs and the latter, 54,381 cwt. valued at Rs. 32.19 lakhs, out of a total export of 171,811 cwt. valued at Rs. 108.88 lakhs.

203. The imports of gold showed a further decrease by Rs. 55.01 lakhs to Rs. 51.50 lakhs, of which sovereigns and other gold coins amounted to Rs. 5.96 lakhs and gold bullion to Rs. 45.54 lakhs. Ceylon was the supplier of both sovereigns and gold bullion. Exports of gold showed a great increase and amounted to Rs. 419.73 lakhs as against Rs. 55.92 lakhs in 1931-32. The United Kingdom imported Rs. 363.87 lakhs of bullion and Rs. 55.48 lakhs of sovereigns. There were small imports of silver valued at Rs. 1.62 lakhs as against Rs. 33.27 lakhs in the previous year. **Treasure**

204. There was a slight increase of 0.3 per cent in the aggregate value of the coasting trade. The imports rose by Rs. 43.98 lakhs to Rs. 1,895.12 lakhs and the exports fell by Rs. 34.42 lakhs to Rs. 826.35. The trade with Bombay (Rs. 881.21 **Coasting trade**

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lakhs) and Bengal (Rs. 473.58 lakhs) increased by 3 per cent and 6 per cent respectively and that with Burma (Rs. 943.12 lakhs) fell by 9.3 per cent.

Trade by
countries

205. The aggregate total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries declined by Rs. 219.29 lakhs or 5 per cent to Rs. 3,964.35 lakhs. The trade with the British Empire declined by Rs. 39.88 lakhs or 2 per cent to Rs. 2,295.62 lakhs which represented 58 per cent of the total trade. The trade with foreign countries in Europe amounted to Rs. 1,106.91 lakhs, or 28 per cent of the total trade, showing a decrease of Rs. 82.73 lakhs. The trade with Asia increased by Rs. 10.45 lakhs or 3 per cent to Rs. 387.62 lakhs and that with America decreased by Rs. 114.74 lakhs or 41 per cent to Rs. 162.56 lakhs.

Shipping

206 British vessels accounted for 69 per cent of the whole tonnage for the year as against 66 per cent in 1931-32. Seven hundred and one vessels were British, 42 German, 21 French, 18 Norwegian, 16 Italian, 11 Japanese, 6 Dutch, 4 Danish and the remaining 9 of other nationalities.

PUBLIC WORKS

*[Administration Report of the Public Works Department,
Madras Presidency, for the year 1932-33]*

Adminis-
trative
changes

207. Numerous reductions and re-arrangements of charges took place in the Public Works Department during the year.

A separate administrative department for electricity was constituted with effect from the 1st April 1932 as a result of which the Electrical Engineer who had been under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General, Buildings and Roads) was transferred to the control of the Chief Engineer for Electricity. In the Waltair circle the hospital subdivision was abolished and several changes made in the distribution of sections. The special subdivision for the investigation of blocks containing unauthorized irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta was abolished on completion of the

localization work. The Tirur subdivision was merged into the Calicut and Malabar Special Police subdivisions when the Coimbatore Water Works Division, to which it had been hitherto attached, ceased to exist. The Cauvery Delta Investigation division was also closed in August. Other changes effected during the year resulted in the abolition of the Periyar Protective Works subdivision, the Tuticorin Water Works subdivision, and the Channels subdivision of the Gōdāvari central division. These changes necessarily led to various alterations in territorial jurisdiction in order to suit administrative convenience. Towards the close of the year a temporary division was formed in Bezwada circle to extend the East Bank canal and to effect improvements to Pedalanka channel.

208. The Consulting Architect's section was as usual engaged in the work of preparing drawings and estimates for important buildings. Two hundred and seventy-seven drawings were produced during the year. Schedules of quantities were prepared for ten schemes including minor estimates, and approximate estimates for various works amounting to about Rs. 17 lakhs. Educational grant-in-aid cases involving a sum of Rs. 26.98 lakhs were also scrutinized and a saving of Rs. 53,889 effected thereby. Among the important schemes dealt with were extensions to the Madras Museum, additional buildings for the Madras University, a hospital for men in the Indian School of Medicine, a female enclosure in the Madras Mental Hospital, out-patients dispensaries in the Prince of Wales Children's Hospital and the Caste and Gosha Hospital and a north wing for the Rayapuram Medical School.

Chief
Engineer's
office
(Buildings
and Roads)
Consulting
Architect's
section

In the Technical section, 153 estimates of the aggregative value of Rs. 195.9 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Of these, 99 estimates related to buildings, 11 to water-supply, 3 to drainage, 16 to bridges and causeways, 12 to roads and 12 to other items. Among the estimates scrutinized, there were 40 costing over a lakh of rupees each.

Technical
section

PRODUC-
TION
AND
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CIVIL WORKS

Works

209. The total expenditure on civil works for the year (works and repairs under all heads), including expenditure on deposit works but excluding irrigation works, was Rs. 76.49 lakhs as compared with Rs. 98.75 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings

The new civil hospital and the new block (for Materia Medica and Pharmacology) of the Medical College at Vizagapatam, and the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Chingleput were completed during the year. In the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, 76 quarantine cells were under construction. The buildings for a Medical School and Hospital at Guntūr, and the court-house and reserve police lines at Ellore were either completed or very nearly so. At Masulipatam a court-house was being built. Other works in progress during the year included quarters for the Armed Reserve in Ramnad and Salem, additional blocks for the central jail at Coimbatore, and headquarters hospitals at Madura and Coimbatore.

In the City of Madras considerable progress was made in the work of remodelling the General Hospital; Rs. 6.23 lakhs was spent during the year, making a total outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs out of the Rs. 30.76 lakhs estimated. A new office for the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, was completed during the year. A new building for the Public Works Workshops and a Pathological Institute for the Medical College were in course of construction.

Roads and
bridges

Further progress was made in pursuance of the scheme for extending the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road to Araku, necessary culverts built, and the road opened as far as Jeypore via Padwa and Kolab. Other roads under construction included a metalled road from Lothugedda to Gangaraju Madgole, feeder roads connecting with the Parvatipur-Raipur Railway, and a road from Thoppur to Mettur. Eighteen miles of the Itikavalasa-Jeypore road were widened.

A girder bridge over the Byneru river, and four bridges on the Ootacamund-Mettupalaiyam road

washed away by floods, were completed during the year. Work was in progress on the Iritty bridge at Tellicherry and on bridges over big geddass in the Krishnadevipeta-Sarabhannapalem road.

The water-supply schemes of Rajahmundry, Saidapet, Tadpatri, Proddatur, Tiruvannamalai and Virudhunagar and the drainage works at Bezwada and Salem were in progress. The water-supply scheme for Tuticorin was completed. In the Coimbatore water-supply scheme the only work remaining to be done was on the Siruvani dam, where rapid progress was made after the close of the monsoon in September.

Water-
supply
and
drainage
schemes

210. The value of work done in the workshops of the Public Works Department at Madras, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada was Rs. 4.3 lakhs as against Rs. 4.8 lakhs in the previous year.

Workshops

BOILERS

211. There were 2,980 boilers on the registers at the close of the year. Owing to the general trade depression the number of boilers registered during the year was only 21 as compared with 66 last year. One thousand five hundred and thirty-six boilers were inspected during the year and 1,529 certificates were issued. Renewal of certificates for 21 boilers was refused, but the certificates of 14 of these were subsequently renewed during the year. The certificates of 19 boilers were revoked. Thirteen boilers not coming under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act were also inspected under the special orders of Government.

There were 10 accidents during the year, but none of them were of a serious nature.

Accidents

The net receipts and expenditure of the department was Rs. 84,414 and Rs. 67,101 respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 87,105 and Rs. 75,660, respectively for the previous year.

Finance

**PRODUC-
TION
AND
DISTRIBU-
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CANALS

212. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4.19 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 0.03 lakh over the figures of last year. The increase occurred chiefly in the Gōdāvari canals and was due to the collection of fees for annual licences—no collection had been made in the preceding year.

IRRIGATION

**Gross
expenditure
and
revenue**

213. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works (including capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 228.39 lakhs to Rs. 184.02 lakhs while the revenue derived therefrom rose from Rs. 308.98 lakhs to Rs. 316.69 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,442,896 acres or 5,436 acres more than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 7.31 per cent as compared with 6.61 per cent in the previous year and 9.68 per cent 25 years ago.

**Irrigation
works**

214. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into (a) irrigation works, (b) navigation, embankment and drainage works, each class being subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive." The classification of a work as productive or unproductive is based on the financial results of three consecutive years.

**Productive
works—
Capital
outlay**

The capital outlay on irrigation works—productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 108.75 lakhs to Rs. 82.90 lakhs and was expended chiefly on the Cauvery-Mettur project and the Kattalai scheme. In the Cauvery-Mettur project the collection of materials for dam construction, the work on the main dam, and the Ellis saddle cutting made good progress and were nearing completion. The construction of high and low level sluices and the excavation of high and low level supply channels were almost completed. In the canal system almost all works except a few under regulators,

bridges, and cross drainage works were practically finished. The excavation on the Grand Anicut canal except in the lower reaches was practically completed. Except for a few minor items all the works under the Vadavar system were completed. In the Kattalai scheme the work on the bed regulator, the Kattalai high level channel and the North Bank canal made good progress.

The total area under first and second crops charged as irrigated was 3,301,501 acres and 482,841 acres respectively against 3,286,984 acres and 500,947 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 202.02 lakhs and Rs. 49.61 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 192.84 lakhs and Rs. 55.84 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 104.22 lakhs as against Rs. 88.75 lakhs in the previous year, representing a return of 7.31 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 14.25 crores as against 6.61 per cent in 1931-32. After deducting interest charges, the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 44.53 lakhs as compared with Rs. 34.01 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profit up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28.79 crores. When compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 9.18 lakhs. The increase was appreciable in the case of the Gōdāvari and the Kistna delta systems.

The capital outlay on irrigation works—unproductive (direct and indirect) was Rs. 1.16 lakhs, incurred chiefly in connection with the Rushikulya system, the Basavannah channel and the Thipayapalem project. The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 346,645 acres and 56,980 acres respectively as against 342,787 acres and 64,543 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 14.29 lakhs and Rs. 5.55 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 14.49 lakhs and Rs. 8.88 lakhs. Of the net revenue of Rs. 8.74 lakhs the portion due to improvements was Rs. 5.84 lakhs. After deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

Revenue
and
working
expenses

Unproduc-
tive
works—
Capital
outlay

Revenue
and
working
expenses

**PRODUC-
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AND
DISTRIBU-
TION****Remissions**

The remissions granted under "productive" and "unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 2,08,538 and Rs. 24,711 respectively as against Rs. 3,66,513 and Rs. 12,069 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly the Gōdāvari, Kistna and the Cauvery delta systems, and the Palar anicut system.

**Navigation
works
(unproductive)**

215. There were three works in this class, namely, the Ganjām-Gopalpur canal, the Buckingham canal, and the Vedaranniyam canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,14,114 and Rs. 2,09,604 respectively as against Rs. 1,12,979 and Rs. 2,43,680 in the previous year. There was thus a loss of Rs. 95,490 to Government on the working of these canals as compared with a loss of Rs. 1,30,701 in 1931-32.

**Irrigation
works for
which
capital and
revenue
accounts
are not
kept**

216. The amount of money spent on this class of works including that incurred and accounted for by the Civil department was Rs. 36.92 lakhs as against Rs. 43.94 lakhs in 1931-32. The area charged as irrigated rose from 3,242,199 acres to 3,254,929 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 98.46 lakhs as against Rs. 99.76 lakhs in the previous year.

**Tank
restoration
scheme**

The total area coming within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles. During the year 12 square miles were investigated bringing the total to 88,684 square miles. Works were completed for 84,412 square miles of the area investigated and in the remaining area of 4,272 square miles works were in progress or had not yet begun. Estimates valued at Rs. 2.17 lakhs were sanctioned for Government works. The total amount sanctioned under this head from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year was Rs. 197.37 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2.13 lakhs or Rs. 2.62 lakhs including percentage charges.

**Navigation,
embank-
ment and
drainage
works**

217. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 11.51 lakhs to Rs. 9.75 lakhs while the revenue rose from Rs. 0.76 lakh to Rs. 0.77 lakh.

218. The special division formed for the investigation of short-crop irrigation in the Kistna delta was abolished from 1st April 1932 and the estimates connected with the Kistna West high level channel, the Appapuram project and the other minor schemes were completed during the year. The staff of the special subdivision formed (along with a special Deputy Collector) at the beginning of the year to investigate into unauthorized extensions of irrigation and their fitness for inclusion in the ayacut and also to localise finally the irrigable areas in the Kistna Eastern delta, completed their labours by the end of the year and prepared lists of new inclusions amounting to 50,000 acres. The investigation of the Duvvaleru project and of the question of making improvements in the Cauvery delta like the remodelling of sluices was completed during the year. The gaugings connected with the Kandaleru and Mellavagu schemes were completed; the gaugings on the Gundlakamma river were continued during the year. Proposals were formulated for the extension of irrigation of about 89,000 acres in the three sections of the Gōdāvari delta at an approximate cost of about Rs. 35 lakhs. As a result of negotiations with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, a conference of the officers of the two Governments was held at Hyderabad in February 1933 to discuss the Tungabhadra project and in consequence the revision of the estimates for the project was taken up with the aid of a special establishment sanctioned for the purpose. Among other investigations taken up during the year were a scheme for excavating a channel from the right bank of the Pennar to irrigate certain villages in the Siddhout taluk of the Cuddapah district, a proposal in connexion with the restoration of the old course of the Uyyakondan channel in the Tanjore taluk, a scheme for designing the Lower Bhavani project for the irrigation of dry crops, the Siruvani scheme, and the detailed investigation of the Belahal-Bhimanakarai project.

219. Owing to heavy floods in November 1932, the scouring sluices of the Jayamangalam anicut

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collapsed, necessitating re-construction. In the Toludur anicut, damage was caused by floods to the aprons in rear of several vents. There were also slight damages in No. 5 distributary and its branches which were repaired at once.

ELECTRICITY

*[Administration Report of the Department of Electricity
for the year 1932-33]*

General

220. A scheme for rationalizing the electrical activities of the Government was formulated and put into operation from 1st April 1932 thereby bringing into existence a new department of Electricity, amalgamating the activities of the Hydro-Electric Development department, the Electrical Inspector, and the Electrical Engineer of the Public Works Department.

Develop-
ment

Six more towns in the Madras Presidency fell in line during the course of the year with the general movement throughout the world for replacing all other forms of energy by electricity, thus raising the total number of towns in the Presidency with electric installations to 32. The total generating capacity of all the electrical supply undertakings excluding the Pykara plant amounted approximately to 46,200 kilowatts, the principal one being the Madras Electric Supply Corporation with 21,500 kilowatts.

Inspections

The number of inspections and tests made during the year was 2,595 as compared with 3,322 in the previous year.

Accidents

There was an increase from 14 to 25 in the number of accidents reported. Fourteen of these proved fatal. The deaths were mostly due to carelessness on the part of the deceased, who came into contact with live wires and were electrocuted.

Cinemas

221. The total number of permanent cinemas in the Presidency was 85, of which 12 were in Madras City. Six of these in the city, and 9 in the mufassal were provided with apparatus for exhibiting "talking" pictures. There were in

addition 48 travelling cinemas. There seems to be a rapid movement all over the Presidency to convert the existing silent cinemas into talkies. The first fatal cinema accident of this Presidency occurred during the year in the Star Cinema, Bellary. Two parts of a film caught fire inside the cabin from the lighted cigarette of the chief operator ; while trying to put out the fire both he and a probationer received burns from which they died subsequently.

222. The progress of the Pykara Construction works was well maintained and the whole work completed during the year, within the scheduled time and well within the estimated costs. The main items were the completion and testing of the penstock lines, erection and testing of the generating machinery and transformers, completion of the Coimbatore receiving station and all the sub-stations, completion of the Coimbatore-Tiruppur-Erode 66/22 K.V. line and the line to Anamalais as far as Iyerpadi. The commercial supply from Pykara power-house to Coimbatore was commenced in October 1932 and other towns were gradually connected. By the end of the official year, the important towns supplied were Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Pollachi, Bhavani, Mettupalaiyam and Karamadai, while Palghat and Avanashi were expected to be given an electric service within a few weeks. The Glen Morgan plant which was installed in 1929 chiefly for serving the needs of the Pykara works, and which was in addition supplying the Coonoor and Ootacamund Municipalities and the neighbouring tea estates in the Nilgiris, was closed down on 1st February 1933 and all the power delivered therefrom transferred to Pykara power station. The installed capacity of the Government station at Pykara was 23,430 kilo volt amperes.

**Hydro-
Electric
Develop-
ment**

Pykara
project

The general economic depression and the rapid fall in the price of most commodities had caused a certain amount of anxiety last year for the immediate commercial future of the Pykara undertaking. In the first few weeks of the year under review, however, several important contracts for the supply of electricity were signed with various

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firms. The approximate connected horse-power contracted for was 7,000. The commercial outlook now may on the whole be considered as very favourable.

Mettur-
Erode-
Salem
scheme

The Salem, Erode and South Indian Railway load at Erode continued to be supplied from Sivasamudram via Mettur on agreement with the Mysore Darbar. Preparations were completed for changing over the load at Salem and Erode to the Pykara system on completion of this contract, which was due to expire on 2nd April 1933.

Investiga-
tions

Investigation work on the Periyar hydro-electric scheme was completed. Reconnaissance surveys of the transmission lines in connection with the Periyar scheme and the line between Mettur and Madras were undertaken and completed. A study was also undertaken on a small power development at Chettipet weir in connection with a possible seasonal pumping load. In general, the previous year's programme of rain-gauge and streamflow measurements were continued, and the organization settled down to a regular operating routine.

TRAMWAYS

223. The length of line operated by the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, was 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 9 miles and 59 yards was double track. The current was as usual supplied by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. The line equipment is overhead trolley system suspended by side or centre poles. The Company owned 100 tramcars (including 37 of the corridor type), 1 special car and 1 road-metal carrying car. The daily average number of cars in use was 85. The trams ran a distance of 2,866,310 miles and carried 28,394,646 passengers, nearly 6 million more persons than last year. The increase in the mileage run and in the number of passengers carried indicates that in spite of the competition of buses this method of propulsion continues to be very popular in the City.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN
MUNICIPAL

(a) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

224. The following statements give the figures for the past two years of Central and Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the Capital expenditure on State Railways, Irrigation Works and Civil Works not charged to Revenue, but excluding expenditure on such heads as Army, and Posts and Telegraphs:—

Revenue
and
expendi-
ture

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Customs	4,89,24,194	5,33,41,200	...	...
II. Taxes on Income ...	1,59,98,239	1,67,98,748	...	...
III. Salt	1,81,76,947	2,04,00,893	200	200
V. Land Revenue	...	...	7,71,65,994	7,48,72,578
VI. Excise	...	...	4,25,80,070	4,26,97,010
VII. Stamps—				
A. Non-Judicial ...	228	258	85,16,015	88,83,555
B. Judicial	2,549	2,740	1,49,76,791	1,52,74,239
VIII. Forest	...	...	45,31,771	49,71,324
IX. Registration	...	...	30,73,426	33,49,237
X. Payments from Indian States	9,96,519	34,46,519	...	...
XI. State Railways—				
Gross receipts ...	12,58,21,334	12,44,15,616	...	...
Deduct—Working ex- penses	-7,64,25,615	-7,51,75,902	...	...
XII. Subsidized Companies ...	4,93,95,719	4,92,39,714	...	...
XIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept ...	1,30,690	3,86,850	...	...
XIV. Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	-49,54,381	-39,93,384
XVI. Interest	...	...	2,23,975	2,15,025
XVII. Administration of Justice	5,53,722	5,09,565	30,76,014	29,66,180
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settle- ments	...	...	14,61,075	16,74,719
XIX. Police	...	...	7,85,557	5,50,761
	...	...	5,62,214	5,43,470

**REV.
ENUE
AND
FINANCE**

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XX. Ports and Pilotage ...	1,668	5,435	...	10,200
XX (1). Lighthouses and Light-ships ...	2,02,698	1,75,570	...	...
XXI. Education ...	...	...	8,62,963	8,69,322
XXII. Medical ...	...	...	8,26,598	8,41,064
XXIII. Public Health ...	617	233	2,64,925	1,90,529
XXIV. Agriculture ...	...	...	2,94,789	3,02,188
XXV. Industries ...	...	...	5,65,423	7,49,604
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments ...	1,16,556	79,639	41,79,278	51,04,488
XXVII. Currency ...	14,146	40,340	...	...
XXX. Civil Works ...	24,067	17,854	22,46,452	20,63,737
XXX-A. Receipts from Hydro-Electric Scheme ...	...	...	...	9,122
XXXII. Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	61,178	61,295	3,78,074	2,99,207
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing ...	4,568	5,081	3,97,418	5,27,208
XXXV. Miscellaneous ...	80,330	71,678	9,73,218	10,01,305
Total, A ...	13,46,93,635	14,45,83,612	16,29,87,909	16,40,24,704
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ...	...	...	...	...
Total including A ...	13,46,93,635	14,45,83,612	16,29,87,909	16,40,24,704
Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	2,88,437	1,71,847
Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	3,14,576	2,50,813
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ...	...	...	6,00,000	23,18,163
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ...	...	...	30,35,248	27,72,436
Civil Deposits ...	...	...	1,821	59,206
Suspense Account ...	1,30,086	3,46,346	91,07,874	65,80,974
Miscellaneous Government Account ...	...	...	2,587	462
Loans and advances by Provincial Government ...	...	...	53,13,813	45,22,672
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund—Government of India ...	...	...	47,00,000	1,50,23,000
Grand total ...	13,48,23,721	14,49,29,958	18,64,42,275	19,57,24,367

B.—Central and Provincial Funds—Charges

Heads of account.	Central.				Provincial.			
	1931-32.		1932-33.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	India.		England.		India.		England.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Customs	28,97,784	35,73,423	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Taxes on Income	8,57,871	10,01,276	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salt	19,89,317	19,06,454	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Registration	39,48,066	39,74,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. State Railways	60,675	-56,628	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Subsidized Companies	1,91,185	2,00,657	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	17,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. (1). Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Interest on ordinary debt	1,42,08,252	1,80,54,909	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Interest on other obligations	43,30,208	46,17,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. General administration	57,400	34,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Audit	7,92,982	7,34,059	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Police	29,947	27,203	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ports and Pilotage	73,738	71,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	1,79,109	1,94,675	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Ecclesiastical	2,08,874	1,96,539	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Political	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Scientific Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Medical	19,945	17,580	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Miscellaneous Departments	5,14,317	87,074	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Central and Provincial Funds—Charges—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.				Provincial.			
	1931-32.		1932-33.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	India.	England.	India.	England.
38. Currency	3,18,733	2,55,176	1,85,534	1,87,66,000	1,85,534	1,87,66,000	1,85,534	1,87,66,000
41. Civil Works	1,11,548	1,33,014	3,03,728	3,03,728	3,03,728	3,03,728	3,03,728	3,03,728
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
43. Famine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	5,19,430	5,30,598	57,22,560	57,22,560	57,22,560	57,22,560	57,22,560	57,22,560
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,07,492	16,51,822	6,44,464	6,44,464	6,44,464	6,44,464	6,44,464	6,44,464
45-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues	..	..	2,26,916	2,26,916	2,26,916	2,26,916	2,26,916	2,26,916
46. Stationery and Printing	21,777	19,890	20,25,016	20,25,016	20,25,016	20,25,016	20,25,016	20,25,016
47. Miscellaneous	4,223	3,579	4,01,095	4,01,095	4,01,095	4,01,095	4,01,095	4,01,095
52. Extraordinary payments	15,942	31,656	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	3,20,44,711	3,53,96,474	15,81,94,532	15,81,94,532	15,81,94,532	15,81,94,532	15,81,94,532	15,81,94,532
52-A. Capital outlay on Forests	..	..	(-) 1,2,347	(-) 1,2,347	(-) 1,2,347	(-) 1,2,347	(-) 1,2,347	(-) 1,2,347
53. Construction of State Railways	1,48,80,576	26,78,142	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	..	..	1,28,138	1,28,138	1,28,138	1,28,138	1,28,138	1,28,138
58-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	..	..	1,03,28,227	1,03,28,227	1,03,28,227	1,03,28,227	1,03,28,227	1,03,28,227
58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	..	..	1,48,470	1,48,470	1,48,470	1,48,470	1,48,470	1,48,470
60. Civil Works	..	..	24,22,633	24,22,633	24,22,633	24,22,633	24,22,633	24,22,633
60-B. Payments of commuted value of pensions	..	..	18,854	18,854	18,854	18,854	18,854	18,854
61. Payments to retrenched personnel	3,389	30,483	(-) 1,41,913	(-) 1,41,913	(-) 1,41,913	(-) 1,41,913	(-) 1,41,913	(-) 1,41,913
Total Capital outlay	1,49,83,965	30,08,625	1,27,08,924	1,27,08,924	1,27,08,924	1,27,08,924	1,27,08,924	1,27,08,924
Famine Relief Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	..	..	14,63,713	14,63,713	14,63,713	14,63,713	14,63,713	14,63,713
Depreciation Funds	..	..	1,02,316	1,02,316	1,02,316	1,02,316	1,02,316	1,02,316
Civil deposits	..	..	848	848	848	848	848	848
Suspense Account	3,43,486	1,37,509	94,73,528	94,73,528	94,73,528	94,73,528	94,73,528	94,73,528
Miscellaneous Government Account	..	..	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	..	..	34,99,332	34,99,332	34,99,332	34,99,332	34,99,332	34,99,332
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	..	..	30,35,248	30,35,248	30,35,248	30,35,248	30,35,248	30,35,248
Grand total (Disbursements)	4,73,72,162	3,85,42,608	18,85,40,363	18,85,40,363	18,85,40,363	18,85,40,363	18,85,40,363	18,85,40,363

225. The cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Imperial Bank of India) was Rs. 114 lakhs at the beginning and Rs. 85 lakhs at the close of the year 1932-33.

Cash
balance

(b) CENTRAL REVENUE AND FINANCE

226. The receipts on account of Central revenue in 1932-33 exceeded those in 1931-32 by Rs. 98.90 lakhs. The increase occurred under "Customs" (Rs. 44.17 lakhs), "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 8.01 lakhs), "Salt" (Rs. 22.24 lakhs) and "Payments from Indian States" (Rs. 24.50 lakhs).

General

The Central expenditure charged to Revenue in 1932-33 also exceeded that in 1931-32 by Rs. 33.52 lakhs due mainly to increases under "Customs" (Rs. 8.75 lakhs), "Interest on Ordinary Debt" (Rs. 18.47 lakhs) and "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 8.44 lakhs).

227. There was a small decrease of Rs. 1.56 lakhs in 1932-33 in the net receipts from "State Railways" as compared with the previous year. This was the net result of decreases under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 24.00 lakhs) and the Bezwada Extension Railway (Rs. 0.82 lakh), and increases under the South Indian Railway (Rs. 15.40 lakhs) and the Dronachellam (Dhone)-Kurnool Railway (Rs. 7.86 lakhs).

Net receipts
from State
Railways

228. The decrease of Rs. 120.03 lakhs in the Capital outlay on State Railways was due mainly to smaller expenditure on the South Indian Railway (Rs. 61.06 lakhs) and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 64.31 lakhs).

Capital
outlay on
State
Railways

229. The opening balance under "Loans and advances by the Central Government" on the 1st April 1932 was Rs. 115.06 lakhs. No advances were made during the year. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 4.86 lakhs, the items being Rs. 0.73 lakh by the Madras Corporation, Rs. 3.47 lakhs by the Madras Port Trust and Rs. 0.66 lakh by the Tanjore District Board Railway. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 110.20 lakhs.

Loans and
advances
by the
Central
Govern-
ment

**REV-
ENUE
AND
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(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN CENTRAL

**Provincial
balance**

230. The provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 234·96 lakhs on 1st April 1932 and closed with a balance of Rs. 406·75 lakhs on 31st March 1933. These figures include the balance in the Famine Relief Fund, which stood at Rs. 55·45 lakhs on the 1st April 1932 and Rs. 57·96 lakhs at the close of the year.

**Provincial
revenue
and ex-
penditure**

231. The provincial revenues in 1932-33 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 10·37 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under "Stamps (non-judicial and judicial)" (Rs. 6·65 lakhs), "Forest" (Rs. 4·39 lakhs), "Registration" (Rs. 2·76 lakhs), "Irrigation, navigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept" (Rs. 10·31 lakhs), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 2·14 lakhs), and "Miscellaneous departments" (Rs. 9·26 lakhs). On the other hand, there were decreases under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 22·93 lakhs), and "Jails and Convict Settlements" (Rs. 2·35 lakhs).

The provincial expenditure charged to revenue in 1932-33 was less than that in 1931-32 by Rs. 61·43 lakhs, mainly because the measures of retrenchment (including the emergency deduction from pay of Government servants) introduced in 1931-32 were in full force during the year 1932-33.

The bulk of the decrease occurred under "Civil works" (Rs. 32·89 lakhs), "General Administration" (Rs. 9·98 lakhs), "Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues (Irrigation)" (Rs. 8·69 lakhs), and "Police" (Rs. 8·02 lakhs). Decreases occurred also under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 5·82 lakhs), "Excise" (Rs. 3·43 lakhs), "Reduction or avoidance of debt" (Rs. 2·63 lakhs), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 6·60 lakhs), "Jails and Convict Settlements" (Rs. 2·12 lakhs), "Medical" (Rs. 6·22 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 2·57 lakhs), and "Agriculture" (Rs. 3·99 lakhs).

There was, however, increased expenditure under "Forest capital outlay charged to revenue"

(Rs. 3.46 lakhs), "Miscellaneous departments" (Rs. 4.45 lakhs), and "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 23.41 lakhs).

232. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial Government receives from the Central Government a sum calculated on the amount by which the assessed income of any one year exceeds the assessed income of 1920-21 at the rate of 3 pies in each rupee of the amount of such excess. Owing to the general trade depression and consequent fall in the assessed income, the Madras Government received no share of the income-tax receipts in 1932-33 as in 1931-32.

Provincial
revenues
Taxes on
income

The receipts under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 748.73 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 771.66 lakhs) by Rs. 22.93 lakhs. In 1931-32, however, the receipts had been swollen by the collection of large outstanding arrears of the previous year. The suspension of a portion of the land revenue in certain districts ordered by Government with reference to the fall in prices also partly accounts for the decrease in 1932-33.

Land rev-
enue
receipts

The revenue from "Excise" rose from Rs. 425.80 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 426.97 lakhs in 1932-33. The small increase (Rs. 1.17 lakhs) was the net result mainly of an increase of Rs. 12.60 lakhs under toddy and a decrease of Rs. 11.10 lakhs under country spirits. The increase under toddy was largely attributed to the suppression of picketing; the fall in revenue from country spirits was due to the continued economic depression.

Excise

The total "Stamps" receipts (Rs. 241.58 lakhs) were greater than those of the previous year (Rs. 234.93 lakhs) by Rs. 6.65 lakhs, made up of Rs. 3.68 lakhs under "Non-judicial stamps" and Rs. 2.97 lakhs under "Judicial stamps." The increased revenue under "Non-judicial stamps" is attributed to the increase in the number of transfers of property, to the slight revival in the money-market and foreign trade and also to the enrolment of a larger number of advocates and attorneys during the year. The increase under "Judicial stamps" is mainly from the sale of

Stamps

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court-fee stamps, due to the increase in the number of original and small cause suits, appeals, execution petitions and civil miscellaneous petitions instituted during the year.

Forests

Forest revenue also showed an increase of Rs. 4.39 lakhs above that of the previous year, mainly due to the realization of the outstandings of the previous year relating to the sale of scantlings, and to the adjustment in the year of the value of sleepers supplied to Railways in 1931-32.

Registration

The revenue under "Registration" (Rs. 33.49 lakhs) was also larger than in the previous year (Rs. 30.73 lakhs) by Rs. 2.76 lakhs. This increase was mainly due to the purchase by a number of creditors of property already mortgaged to them by debtors.

**Irrigation,
etc., works
for which
capital
accounts
are kept**

The increase of Rs. 10.31 lakhs under this head was the result of a decrease in working expenses (which are shown as deduction from receipts). The working expenses in 1931-32 were particularly heavy on account of the purchase of tugs and staff boats for the Gōdāvari Delta system, the construction of certain protective works in the Kistna delta and the repairs to the Palar anicut necessitated by the floods of November 1930.

**Adminis-
tration
of Justice**

The increased receipts (Rs. 2.14 lakhs) under "Administration of Justice" occurred mainly under the heads "General fees, fines and forfeitures" and "Miscellaneous."

**Jails and
Convict
Settle-
ments**

The revenue under "Jails and Convict Settlements" showed a decline of Rs. 2.35 lakhs during 1932-33 compared with the previous year, due to smaller orders from consuming departments of the Government as a measure of retrenchment, and to the economic depression.

**Miscella-
neous
depart-
ments**

The increase under this head (Rs. 9.26 lakhs) represents larger collections under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

**Provincial
expenditure
Land
revenue**

233. The decrease of Rs. 5.82 lakhs is due to the fact that measures of retrenchment introduced late in the previous year, such as the abolition of two survey parties, were in force in 1932-33.

The fall of Rs. 3·43 lakhs is mainly the result of the operation of the emergency cut in salaries throughout the year, the reduction in the rates of "Allowances," and the restriction in the issues of clothing and in the grant of rewards.

As the commercial undertakings of the Forest department were all decommercialized with effect from the 1st April 1932, the net capital expenditure of Rs. 4·76 lakhs incurred on the concerns and debited to the capital section of the accounts in previous years was written back to Revenue in 1932-33. This was offset to some extent by restricted expenditure on capital works as a measure of economy with the result that there was a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 3·46 lakhs under this head as compared with the previous year.

Forest
capital
outlay
charged to
Revenue

The expenditure in 1932-33 was Rs. 46·76 lakhs as compared with Rs. 55·45 lakhs in the previous year. In 1931-32, however, heavy expenditure was incurred on account of floods in several districts, a fact which has to be borne in mind when a comparison is made.

Other
revenue
expendi-
ture
financed
from
ordinary
revenues

The amount outstanding in the pre-reform Provincial Loan Account on the 1st April 1921 was repaid to the Government of India in instalments of Rs. 9·50 lakhs each from 1921-22 to 1931-32 and the final instalment of Rs. 5·36 lakhs was paid in 1932-33. This accounts chiefly for the decrease in expenditure under this head (Rs. 2·63 lakhs as compared with the previous year).

Reduction
or avoid-
ance of
debt

The decrease of Rs. 9·98 lakhs was the result chiefly of the abolition of certain revenue divisions, taluks and sub-taluks, reduction in the menial staff, smaller expenditure on travelling allowances, and the cut in pay.

General
Adminis-
tration

The expenditure in 1932-33 fell below that of 1931-32 by Rs. 6·60 lakhs. This saving accrued as a result of restricting tour and transfers, keeping leave vacancies unfilled or filling them up at less cost, and of the emergency deduction from pay throughout the year.

Adminis-
tration of
Justice

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Jails and
Convict
Settle-
ments

The fall in expenditure of Rs. 2.12 lakhs is mainly accounted for by the closure of the Ali-puram Jail, Bellary, from the 1st April 1932, the paucity of orders from all public consuming departments on account of financial stringency and lower rates obtained for raw materials.

Police

The expenditure in 1932-33 was less than that of the year 1931-32 by Rs. 8.02 lakhs, the savings occurring mainly in respect of the charges relating to clothing, arms, equipment, pay and allowances of the District Police.

Medical,
Public
Health
and Agri-
culture

There were decreases under "Medical" (Rs. 6.22 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 2.57 lakhs) and "Agriculture" (Rs. 3.99 lakhs) and these were due to cut in pay, travelling allowance and contingent expenditure, reduction of staff and discontinuance of schemes like anti-drink propa-ganda.

Miscellane-
ous depart-
ments

The increase of Rs. 4.45 lakhs under this head was due to the payment of a larger amount to local bodies under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Civil works

The expenditure in 1932-33 under "Civil Works" was less than that in the previous year by Rs. 32.89 lakhs. This was due to the limited number of works executed during the year on account of financial stringency, to retrenchment in establishments, and to the reduction in non-recurring grants to local bodies for roads and bridges.

Super-
annuation
Allowances
and Pen-
sions

The expenditure on commutation of pensions was debited to the capital section of the accounts during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28, the amount being regarded as an advance from balances to the current revenues to be repaid in 15 annual equated payments of principal and interest. As these repayments involved some complication in accounting, Government decided to debit to the Revenue section in 1932-33 the outstanding balance of the amount previously debited to capital (Rs. 18.74 lakhs) by a *per contra* credit to the capital section. This special adjustment together with the growth in the pension list

especially on account of a larger number of retirements in consequence of retrenchment, account for the increase of Rs. 23.41 lakhs under this head.

There was a decrease in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 24.08 lakhs mainly on the Cauvery-Mettur project, due to slower progress of work on the main dam.

Capital outlay on construction of irrigation works

The expenditure during 1932-33 was Rs. 24.69 lakhs, against Rs. 53.02 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due to the completion of the main (and the most expensive part) of the Pykara hydro-electric scheme in 1931-32.

Capital outlay on hydro-electric schemes

234. The opening balance at the credit of the Famine Relief Fund on 1st April 1932 was Rs. 55.45 lakhs. As this exceeded the prescribed minimum balance of Rs. 40 lakhs, no provision was made for transfer to the fund in the year. No amount was also withdrawn from the fund for expenditure on famine relief or other objects. A sum of Rs. 2.51 lakhs was credited to the fund during the year on account of interest on the amount at the credit of the fund and recoveries of sums expended on famine relief. The closing balance at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 57.96 lakhs.

Famine relief

235. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account, including loans to local bodies for railway construction, opened in 1932-33 with a balance of Rs. 485.13 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 474.14 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

Advances to cultivators sanctioned in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 11.30 lakhs as against Rs. 13.69 lakhs in the previous year. The loans advanced under the State-Aid to Industries Act amounted to Rs. 0.09 lakh. The Madras Corporation was given a loan of Rs. 8.44 lakhs—for water-supply and drainage (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), Mambalam Town-Planning (Rs. 1.00 lakh), flush-out latrines (Rs. 0.50 lakh), slum improvements (Rs. 2.00 lakhs) and other items (Rs. 0.94 lakh). A loan of Rs. 1.63

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lakhs was given to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of bridges, drainage works, markets, hospitals and the like amounted to Rs. 6.02 lakhs. Advances for the acquisition of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas amounted to Rs. 0.05 lakh. Loans were also disbursed to Kallar Co-operative Societies (Rs. 0.15 lakh) and Co-operative Building Societies (Rs. 0.95 lakh).

Loans to divers for the purchase of canoes, advances to fishermen for storage sheds and loans to Chenchus for purchase of bulls and agricultural implements were for small amounts, totalling in all Rs. 0.01 lakh. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to a large sum (Rs. 5.61 lakhs) as several local bodies found themselves with deficit balances owing to the fact that the payments under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act were far below the income they had derived from tolls.

**Loans
between
Central and
Provincial
Govern-
ments**

236. The advance obtained by the Provincial Government from the Provincial Loans Fund under Rule 25 of the Devolution Rules to meet capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 150.23 lakhs—Rs. 100.38 lakhs for the Cauvery-Mettur Project, Rs. 6.58 lakhs for the Kattalai scheme, Rs. 33.27 lakhs for the Pykara scheme and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Cochin Harbour works, carrying interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, while the sums repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund amounted to Rs. 27.72 lakhs made up of (i) Rs. 5.36 lakhs being the final instalment in repayment of the outstanding balance of the old Provincial Advances and Loan Account; (ii) Rs. 22.36 lakhs in repayment of the outstanding balances of the advances taken during the period 1921-22 to 1928-29 to meet capital and other miscellaneous expenditure.

**Special
funds**

237. The following table summarises the transactions in funds raised from special sources, and devoted to special objects and not to general purposes of administration (Central and Provincial).

Statement of Local Funds (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) transactions for the year 1932-33

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Name of fund.	Opening balance on 1st April 1932.		Receipts during 1932-33.		Total.		Charges during 1932-33		Closing balance on 31st March 1933.		Government securities.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Cantonment Funds...	25,596	1 11	1,15,800	3 7	1,41,495	5 6	1,14,381	14 0	27,113	7 6	...	
Madras Port Fund ...	155	14 1	1,39,106	3 4	1,39,262	1 5	1,39,262	1 5	...			
Minor Ports Fund ...	7,72,467	6 9	6,75,390	10 4	14,47,858	1 1	6,49,366	6 10	7,08,491	10 3	35,33,010	0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds ...	60,046	3 10	86,510	12 6	1,46,557	0 4	1,13,443	4 10	33,113	11 6	1,08,580	0 0
Cochin Port Fund ...	3,20,597	10 1	3,60,321	10 10	6,81,119	4 11	5,78,762	3 1	1,02,357	1 10	6,64,890	0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund.	1,55,733	15 2	5,56,029	9 0	7,11,763	8 2	6,80,123	2 0	31,640	6 2	4,97,500	0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ...	1,31,929	1 3	3,70,429	1 10	5,02,358	3 1	3,85,550	14 2	1,16,798	4 11	15,775	0 0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	2,558	0 8	4,056	12 6	6,614	13 2	3,068	4 1	3,546	0 1	11,220	0 0
Landing and Shipping Fund ...	7,31,217	9 0	22,55,275	1 0	29,86,492	10 0	21,44,846	5 1	8,41,646	4 11	15,21,990	0 0
Madras University Fee Fund ...	1,20,610	15 9	8,59,600	2 6	9,80,211	2 3	8,36,717	12 10	1,43,493	5 5	...	
Andhra University Fee Fund ...	35,963	9 0	7,77,985	4 2	8,13,948	13 2	8,05,156	3 2	8,792	10 0	...	
Annamalai University Fee Fund ...	27,949	11 5	7,00,071	15 1	7,28,021	10 6	7,09,250	7 0	18,771	3 6	...	

CUSTOMS

238. The total revenue receipts (including salt Finance import duty and miscellaneous) of the Presidency increased by Rs. 42.46 lakhs to Rs. 519.23 lakhs. Import duty increased by Rs. 43.28 lakhs to Rs. 514.90 lakhs but duty on exports declined by Rs. 0.67 lakh to Rs. 3.15 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs department throughout the Presidency, inclusive of the contributions to Travancore and Cochin Darbars, amounted to Rs. 33.18 lakhs.

Of the offences detected by the Customs department, 249 cases related to infringement of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,157 cases to the Sea Customs Act. The latter figures include two cases of smuggled revolvers and cartridges detected at Dhanushkodi in postal parcels received from Ceylon. Offences

SALT

239. In pursuance of the policy of retrenchment General in expenditure, the department continued to be administered by the Collector of Customs, Madras, who is ex-officio Collector of Salt Revenue. The

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excise duty on salt remained at Rs. 1-9-0 a maund throughout the year. The additional customs duty on foreign salt imported into British India was reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a maund with effect from 30th March 1933 and the life of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931 was extended till the 31st March 1934 by the Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1933.

**Manu-
facture**

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions manufacture during the 1932 season was not good. Of the total quantity of nearly $128\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds manufactured about $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs belonged to Government and the balance of 116 lakhs to the licensees. Including the 58 lakhs of maunds in stock at the beginning of the year and the 15 lakhs of maunds imported during the year, mainly from Bombay, the total quantity of salt available for consumption was $201\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds. The quantity issued during the year amounted to $126\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds showing a fall of $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds from the figure for the previous year. The general economic depression, the withdrawal of facilities for removal of salt under the credit system, and the abuse of the concession for private manufacture and collection of salt in certain districts, are put forward as the reasons for the decrease in sales.

Prices

The wholesale price of excise salt in the Presidency increased on the average from 3 annas 3 pies in 1931-32 to 3 annas 5 pies a maund. The average price of Government salt in the year fell from 6 annas 1 pie to 4 annas 10 pies. The average retail price of salt at the headquarter stations varied from 1 anna 3 pies to 2 annas 3·7 pies per Madras measure of 120 tolas.

Issues

The quantity of salt imported by sea, mainly from the Bombay Presidency, fell from 1,297,643 maunds to 1,147,587 maunds. The quantity imported by rail from Bombay and Goa also fell from 492,303 maunds to 353,090 maunds. The issues of locally manufactured and imported salt for ordinary consumption in the areas usually supplied were 11,952,395 maunds as against 12,995,761 maunds in the previous year. The quantities issued to the French Government, the Travancore Darbar and

the Fisheries department were 45,932 maunds, 22,900 maunds and 160,380 maunds as against 64,486 maunds, 26,800 maunds and 171,004 maunds respectively in 1931-32.

The total receipts on account of salt revenue were Rs. 204.19 lakhs against Rs. 181.85 lakhs in 1931-32. The increase was due to the fact that the duty was collected at the enhanced rate of Rs. 1-9-0 a maund for the whole of the year 1932-1933 while in the previous year this higher rate had been in operation only for six months. The total charges fell from Rs. 15.02 lakhs to Rs. 14.17 lakhs due to retrenchment in expenditure.

The concession under the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, in regard to the manufacture and collection of salt for local consumption free of duty, was withdrawn during the year from the whole of the Cuddapah district, the Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur district, the Kurnool, Koilkuntla, Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district and the Tiruturaipundi and Pattukkottai taluks of the Tanjore district as it was widely abused in these areas.

INCOME-TAX

240. The number of income-tax circles in the Presidency continued to be the same as in 1931-32. But the sanctioned strength of the income-tax officers' cadre was further reduced by abolishing the two remaining reserve posts. In their place, two new posts, those of one probationary income-tax officer and one assistant income-tax officer, were created. The salary scale of one of the posts of income-tax officers in this Presidency was altered to the junior scale of income-tax officers in the Bombay Presidency, in order to get suitable men from Bombay for the assessment of the Marwari cases in the Madras City as in previous years. A new Assistant Commissioner's range was created as a temporary measure in December 1932 and the several circles were re-arranged.

All incomes of Rs. 1,000 and above continued to be assessed as in the previous year, and at the

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same rates, except that surcharge was levied at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tax instead of $\frac{1}{8}$ as in the year 1931-32. The temporary staff appointed in December 1931 in connexion with the assessment of incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,999 continued almost throughout the year.

**Trade
conditions**

The trade conditions of the year 1931-32, the income of which was the basis for the majority of the assessments made in the year under report, were unfavourable and in many cases worse than those of 1930-31. Prices of commodities exported dropped considerably and the purchasing capacity of the people was very low. The volume of trade that passed through the port of Madras fell heavily both in imports and exports. The keen competition of Burma and the consequent loss of the Ceylon market hit the large number of paddy producers in the South adversely. Reports show, however, that there were signs of revival in the North. The trade in cotton and groundnut, two other important commodities grown locally, was definitely bad, the market being very unsteady throughout the year. In some circles however some profitable business was done by speculation in groundnuts. Trade in skins and tanned leather continued to be indifferent owing to want of demand from London and America. The tea industry on the West Coast received a set-back owing to an unprecedented drought in the year, not to speak of the heavy fall in prices. Dealers in pepper, coffee, arecanut, timber and other produce of the West Coast were badly affected by the continuous fall in the price of these articles. Business in foreign piece-goods showed some signs of revival but some of the districts fared very badly owing to the non-co-operation movement. The European business-houses in Madras importing piece-goods suffered losses. Cotton Mills fared better than in the previous year, but the fluctuations in the price of cotton prevented many of them from making substantial profits. Trade in hand-woven cloth went down owing to absence of demand from the usual market. The trade in motor vehicles was affected by increased customs duties, fluctuating exchange conditions, and the

operations of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Hardware merchants, with the exception of a few who dealt in machinery and machinery parts, did not fare well. The economic depression in Federated Malay States and Ceylon, coupled with the keen competition of Japan and Germany, paralysed the trade in *kailees* and *lungbies* (hand-woven cloth) with Federated Malay States and Dutch Indies. There was no improvement in the price of paddy in Burma, of rubber in the Federated Malay States, or of tea and copra in Ceylon, with the result that the business of Nattukottai Chettis, the professional money-lenders of South India who contribute a substantial portion to the income-tax revenue in this Province, became worse in those places and there was a considerable fall in the amounts of foreign profits remitted or brought by them into British India. The Marwaris, another class of money-lenders in the Northern districts, also suffered very badly owing to depression in business and bad debts, and reports show that some of them are closing down business in these parts. The income of local money-lenders however showed an increase as in last year but this was due mainly to the purchases they made of the properties of debtors in discharge of loans. Cash recoveries continued to be poor and bad debts increased. The income of the South Indian Railway fell, trade depression and breaches in the railway line affecting the earnings. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the other important railway assessed here, showed slightly better results. The only redeeming feature of the year was the boom in the gold market, bringing large profits to persons dealing in that metal. Dealers in turmeric and tobacco also made good profits.

The number of assesseees rose from 66,571 in 1931-32 to 94,930 in 1932-33. The increase is mainly due to the lowering of the minimum income taxable to Rs. 1,000. The net demand (deducting refunds mentioned below) was Rs. 165·26 lakhs against Rs. 151·10 lakhs in 1931-1932 under Income-tax and Rs. 12·93 lakhs against Rs. 14·71 lakhs in 1931-32 under Super-tax.

Financial
results

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The net collections were Rs. 158.85 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 12.64 lakhs under Super-tax against Rs. 146.50 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 14.32 under Super-tax in 1931-32. The incidence of Income-tax demand in the year under review was 6 annas 2.28 pies per head of population and Rs. 192 per head of assessee, the corresponding figures for 1931-32 being 5 annas 8.3 pies per head of population and Rs. 293 per head of assessee.

Refunds

Refunds under Income-tax in 1932-33 were Rs. 21.99 lakhs against Rs. 17.56 lakhs in 1931-32. Refunds under Super-tax were Rs. 0.67 lakh against Rs. 0.68 lakh in 1931-32. The increase was due to the enhanced rates at which tax was collected from dividends and interest on securities and the consequent increase in the rate of refund, and also to the increase in the number of firms registered under the Income-tax Act.

Expendi-
ture

The expenditure in 1932-33 was Rs. 10.01 lakhs against Rs. 9.58 lakhs in 1931-32. The increase was due to the employment of temporary staff to cope with the extra assessment work involved in the lowering of the taxable minimum.

During the year the Local Government was not entitled to any share in the income-tax revenue under Devolution Rule 15, as the assessed income of the year was less than the standard figure of 1920-21 as revised in accordance with the transfers of business cases during the year 1932-33.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

241. See *supra*, Chapter III--Protection--Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

OPIUM, EXCISE AND STAMPS

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1932-33 ; Administration Report on Stamps for the year 1932-33*]

General

242. In the Administration Report of last year reference was made to the reduction of establishment in the Excise department as a measure of

effecting economies in expenditure. In the year under review effect was given to orders already passed by the abolition of the posts of 1 Assistant Commissioner, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 4 clerks and 28 peons.

There was a further marked fall in the consumption of country spirits, foreign liquor and beer, due to the continued acute economic depression which bore heavily on the purchasing power of the drinking classes. The total Excise revenue however maintained practically the same level as that of the previous year ; the heavy decrease in collections under "country spirits" was made up by an increase under toddy. The increased consumption of toddy and hemp drugs was significant as indicating, to some extent, the gravitation of consumers of costly liquor towards cheap liquor and drugs. Picketing, which was a prominent feature of 1931-32, was not attempted except for a few sporadic outbreaks in parts of South Arcot, Madura, Ramnad and South Kanara districts, where these activities were suppressed at the very outset.

The remarkable increase in the number of cases reported under illicit distillation and kindred offences, and under illicit manufacture of toddy, was a disquieting feature of the year. The intense economic depression, picketing, and similar disturbing factors have given considerable impetus to the commission of such crimes. Co-operation on the part of the public in the prevention and detection of malpractices is almost non-existent but the preventive staff generally have been sparing no effort to cope with the increasing tendency to crime.

Prohibition of the sale of liquor of any kind to any member of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris, except on a medical certificate, was continued. The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function and the recommendations of these bodies were generally accepted.

243. The issue price of raw opium remained at Rs. 80 per seer. The limit of private possession continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts and

Opium

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AND
FINANCE**

two tolas in the Agency tracts. Five hundred and fifty-six shops for the vend of opium were sold as against 555 shops in the previous year. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 37.74 lakhs of which Rs. 11.06 lakhs represented shop rentals, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 37.52 lakhs and Rs. 12.06 lakhs respectively. Propaganda against the practice of administering opium to children was continued by means of pamphlets and lectures.

Offences

The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act increased from 130 to 153. There are indications that the abolition of the special staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau has led to a recrudescence of the smuggling of opium on a large scale to Ceylon and other places.

The Madras Opium Rules issued in 1929 were revised, following amendments made to the Opium Act by the new Dangerous Drugs Act.

**Excise
Country
spirits**

244. There were no changes in the areas for the contract supply, in the rates of duty, issue strengths and limits of private possession of arrack. The system of rationing shops was abandoned in the Srungavarapukota taluk from the 1st April 1932 but continued in the other areas of the Vizagapatam district, with a further reduction in ration by 5 per cent of the quantity allowed for 1931-32. The actual consumption during the year continued to be less than the rationed quantity. The fall in consumption was due primarily to economic depression. The closure of arrack shops in certain toddy drinking areas (two taluks each in the Tanjore and Ramnad districts and one taluk each in the Tinnevely and Salem districts) was continued. The experiment was fairly successful in the taluks of the Tanjore and Ramnad districts. The position was different in the taluks of Tinnevely and Salem districts. The main objection in regard to the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevely district was that supply of arrack from the Travancore enclave and the State shops therein was easy to the greater part of the taluk, while those parts of the taluk remote from these shops were served by the arrack shops in the adjoining taluks of the district. Similarly in the

Attur taluk of the Salem district there was a large increase in the number of illicit distillation and kindred offences. Since the experiment is not a success, the arrack shops in these two taluks have been ordered to be re-opened from 1st April 1933. The number of shops for the retail sale of country spirits decreased from 5,412 to 5,393 and the consumption fell from 980,633 proof gallons to 934,255 proof gallons.

The total revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 143·00 lakhs as against Rs. 156·66 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue

There was no change in the system of supply of liquor in the Agency tracts. Most of the difficulties experienced at the outset in working the central distillery system in the areas comprised in the Jeypore and Parvatipur circles of the Vizagapatam Agency (except Gunupur taluk) were overcome and sales in shops were regularized. The total consumption in all the areas under the central distillery system was 174,165 gallons of 60° U.P. mohwa arrack. In the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam district 18 combined shops and still licences were sold under the outstill system. Agency tracts

The number of cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 3,301 to 4,524. Offences

245. There were no changes in the rates of tree-tax and in the limit fixed for the private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 1932-33, 988,471 coconuts, 556,992 palmyras, 686,856 dates and 3,567 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total number in terms of coconuts was 1,824,837 compared with 1,710,235 for the same period of the previous year. The number of shops sold for the lease was 9,901. Toddy

The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,06,86,131 as against Rs. 1,97,66,030 for the previous year. The increase was due to the sense of security engendered by the promulgation of the Ordinance against picketing and the adequate marking of trees for shops in consequence. Revenue

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AND
FINANCE**Agency
tracts

The tree-tax system was in force in 39 villages of Gudem taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency ; in the East Gōdāvari Agency it was in force in the whole of the Polavaram taluk, and in 307 villages distributed among four other taluks.

Sweet
juice

No change was made in the areas where tapping for sweet juice was under control.

Offences

Cases of illicit manufacture of toddy increased from 8,598 to 9,222.

**Foreign
liquor**

246. The rate of duty on locally made " foreign " liquor was enhanced from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon from 1st April 1932. The duty on locally made beer (As. 12 per gallon) remained unaltered ; as regards imported beer two different rates of duty were introduced with effect from 1st January 1933 in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, one being the standard rate (Re. 1-2-0 per gallon), and the other the preferential rate (As. 14 per gallon) applicable to the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. The rate of duty of Rs. 37-8-0 per proof gallon on imported spirits remained unchanged.

The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor on the premises was 18 and the number of licences for the sale of beer was 27. The number of retail " off " licences for the year remained unaltered at 156. There was a decrease in consumption under all heads, ascribed to the dullness of trade and industry and to general economic distress. A system of imposing a gallonage fee on the volume of sales was introduced by Government in respect of denatured spirits.

Spirituous
medicinal
prepara-
tions

A concessional rate of duty of Rs. 5 per proof gallon on spirits contained in culinary, aerated water and flavouring essences, extracts, perfumes, colourings and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in the Presidency or imported into the Presidency by land or under bond by sea, was sanctioned during the year and a special bonded warehouse for the manufacture of these preparations was established by Messrs. MacDowell & Co., Ltd., with effect from 15th September 1932. Import of spirituous medicinal preparations from Mysore Pharmaceutical Works showed a marked

decrease ; the duty realized on such imports from Bengal amounted to Rs. 42,594.

The total revenue from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 15,19,873 to Rs. 14,21,906.

Revenue

247. Forty-two licences were issued for the cultivation of ganja at Santaravur in Guntūr district. Cultivation was also conducted in 60 acres of land at Hosur in Salem district. The outturn in the Guntūr centre was 872½ maunds of ganja and 62 maunds of bhang, and in Salem district 157½ maunds of ganja and 44½ maunds of bhang. The special staff sanctioned for the botanical investigation of ganja continued its work during the year. A seed farm of 2·75 acres was opened at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

Intoxicat-
ing drugs
Ganja and
bhang

The duty on ganja and bhang remained at Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 per seer respectively during the year. The consumption of ganja, bhang and their preparations increased from 44,267 seers to 48,161 seers. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 20·27 lakhs. Eighty-six cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant were detected during the year.

The total sales of cocaine amounted to 4 lb. 3 oz. 236½ grs. (5 lb. 12 oz. 413½ grs. last year).

Cocaine

248. The receipts from the sale of judicial stamps during the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 1,54,13,593. There was an increase of over three lakhs as compared with the receipts of the preceding year due to a rise in the volume of litigation. Receipts on account of the sale of non-judicial stamped papers was higher than last year and amounted to Rs. 82,40,644. The increase of over three lakhs is attributed to increased transactions in land as well as to a slight revival in the money market. There was a net decrease in charges from Rs. 7,90,947 to Rs. 7,88,531.

Stamps

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

249. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

250. The seventh Imperial census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931. The total population of the Presidency (excluding Indian States) was found to be 46,740,107, an increase of 10·3 per cent over 1921. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the mean density of the presidency had also risen from 297 to 329 persons per square mile. The standard of literacy also went up during the decade, 16 per cent of the males and 2·6 per cent of the females being literate in 1931 as compared with 15·2 per cent and 2·1 per cent respectively ten years earlier.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1932)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1932; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1932-33; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics*]

Population

251. The population of the Madras Presidency as ascertained by the census held in February 1931 was 46·740 millions. On the basis of the increases in the past between one census and another, the population in 1932 was estimated at 45·764 millions, while according to the natural increase calculated by adding to the census population of 1921 the annual excess of births over deaths and of immigration over emigration the population was 45·716 millions. Excluding the population of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and that

of the Agencies of Ganjām and Vizagapatam for which no system of registration exists, the final figure for which vital statistics was recorded was, however, 45·176 millions.

252. Although marked improvement in the registration and compilation of vital statistics has been effected, certain features still tend to vitiate the accuracy of these important records. The extent of this defective registration is clearly illustrated by the detection in the various districts during the year under report of 63,000 unregistered births and 19,000 unregistered deaths. Some of the statistics even for rural towns and municipalities bordered on the verge of the farcical. Thus the Devakottai Panchayat in Ramnad district returned the absurdly low rate of 2·8 per mille of births. Only two births were recorded in January 1933, but the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector led to the registration of 107 births within the next three months. In 16 municipalities and 30 per cent of the towns low birth-rates of less than 30 per mille were registered. Nineteen municipalities and 40 per cent of the towns recorded a low death-rate of less than 20 per mille.

Registra-
tion of
vital
statistics

253. The total number of births registered in the Presidency during 1932 was 1,627,381, giving a birth-rate of 36·03 per mille. A comparison of the Madras figure with those of the other provinces shows that the rate in this Presidency is higher than in all of them except the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and, there being no reasons to assume that fecundity in Madras is especially high, the inevitable conclusion is that defective registration has militated against an accurate representation of the true state of affairs. One hundred and five males were born for every 100 females. Of the various religious communities, Muhammadans, as usual, showed the highest birth-rate per mille, 37·27; Hindus 35·86 and Indian Christians 29·92. Four districts registered birth-rates above 40 per mille, thirteen between 40 and 35 per mille and eight between 35 and 30 per mille. The district of Ramnad registered a low birth-rate of 27·98. The average birth-rate in the 82

Births

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VICES**

municipalities of the Presidency was 36·59. The fact that in rural areas the ratio of still births to live births (10·6 per 1,000) was only about one-fourth of what it was in municipal towns, without any reason known to explain this amazing variation, provides additional proof of faulty registration.

Deaths

254. The total number of deaths registered in the Presidency during the year was 992,024, giving a death-rate of 21·96 per mille, the rate for 1931 being 23·72. There were 103·49 deaths among males for every 100 deaths among females. The average death-rate recorded by municipalities was 26·24 per mille and in rural towns 21·68. As has been pointed out already the registration was very defective. The summer months appear to be the healthiest part of the year in the Presidency, since the lowest incidence of mortality generally occurs in the second quarter of the year. A classification of the figures by age and sex reveals one appalling feature—the mortality among women at the child-bearing age (15 to 40) is very much higher than among men of same age. Since there is no known disease to which women of that age are peculiarly liable, it can only be assumed that want of proper attendance during child birth is responsible for this continually recurring mortality. The total death-rate in all ages for both males and females is lower in rural than in urban areas, but in the first week of life the rural death-rate is appreciably higher than the urban death-rate. This is probably due to the fact that a greater proportion of maternity cases receive skilled aid in towns.

**Chief
diseases
Fever**

255. Of the recorded deaths, about 78 per cent are returned as being due to fever and “other causes.” This practically precludes any attempt to arrive at conclusions regarding the chief features of past epidemics. Under the all-embracing term “fever” is included influenza, malaria, enteric and pneumonia and practically anything where a high temperature exists. Fevers so called were responsible for 291,146 deaths as against 331,834 in 1931. The mortality was highest in the months of December and January.

Malaria

The temporary malaria establishment was abolished from the beginning of February 1932 as a

measure of retrenchment and a specially trained Reserve First-class Health Officer was appointed as Malaria Officer to continue the policy of Government with regard to the fight against malaria. On account of financial stringency anti-malarial operations were almost entirely suspended in municipal and rural areas except in Vizagapatam Municipality, in Rameswaram island and in the villages of Humma and Chatrapur in Ganjām district. There was evidence of increase in indigenous malaria in Coonoor as shown by the fact that the number of cases treated there at the Government hospital showed a rapid progress from 508 in 1930 to 1,392 in 1931 and 2,253 in 1932.

There was a phenomenal fall in the mortality from cholera as compared with the previous eight years ; the figure recorded (5,278) was the lowest since 1923. In 1931 the number of deaths had been six times as great. An epidemic prevailed in the districts of Ramnad, Madura, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Malabar and Tanjore in the first quarter of the year as a continuation of the winter epidemic from the previous year, but there was a steady decline in the succeeding quarters. By the end of July all districts were practically free except Ganjām, where the disease was imported from Puri after the Rathajatra festival. In the present state of our knowledge it is difficult to offer a satisfactory explanation for this great fall.

The mortality under plague rose from 1,073 in 1931 to 1,561. The largest number of deaths was recorded in Madura district. A Conference of the Directors of Public Health of Bombay, Mysore, Madras and the Assistant Director of the King Institute, Guindy, was held during the year to discuss methods for a co-ordinated effort to combat this disease.

Dysentery and diarrhoea claimed a mortality of 80,410. Though not spectacular in effect like cholera, this group of diseases is now causing more deaths every year and is responsible for a much wider range of suffering than even cholera.

Of the 53,497 lepers surveyed during 1930, 26,963 cases were under treatment. As a splendid

Cholera

Plague

Dysentery
and diar-
rhoea

Leprosy

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—

example of what local efforts can achieve, mention must be made of the leper relief campaign in Salem district. By the inspiration of a lady (the Collector's wife) the number of clinics increased during the year from 5 to 31 and a sum of Rs. 30,000 was collected for leprosy relief work.

Respira-
 tory
 diseases

The number of deaths from respiratory diseases was 94,312. Since tuberculosis is not registered separately we are unable to assess the trend of this disease, but Tuberculosis authorities in this Presidency claim that it is spreading very rapidly.

Smallpox

The number of deaths which occurred from smallpox this year was 5,363 as against 4,660 in the previous year. The highest mortality was registered in the third quarter of the year.

Other
 causes

Nearly 490,000 deaths were registered under the capacious heading of "other causes," and since this term includes a large number of diseases, it is impossible to assess the relative share played by each.

Maternal
 and
 infantile
 mortality

The maternal mortality rate, exclusive of municipalities, ranged from 15.1 per 1,000 births in Tanjore to 4.1 per 1,000 births in Vizagapatam. In the case of municipalities the rate varied from 38.8 in Cuddapah to 4.4 in Saidapet. This surprising variation in figures from one district to another is proof positive of the defective nature of the registration, since it cannot be claimed that Vizagapatam for example is better endowed with maternity institutions than Tanjore. For rural areas the infantile mortality rate was 181.82 per 1,000 births and for municipalities 195.02. From these figures it is clear that the existing institutions styled as Child Welfare centres have not thus far made any headway against infantile mortality in this Presidency. The number of registered midwives (1,751) was also very inadequate. Even if each midwife dealt with 150 cases of birth a year, it is sad to reflect that about 84 per cent of the maternity cases could not receive attention.

Europeans
 and Euro-
 pean
 British
 subjects

256. Though there were 1,143 Registrars of Births and Deaths during the year, only 18 exercised the functions under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886. Forty-seven births and

7 deaths were registered as compared with 64 births and 18 deaths in the previous year. The paucity of registrations is due to the fact that the bulk of the communities for whose benefit this Act is intended, reside in areas where the Municipal Acts are in force and where the registration of births and deaths is compulsory, and also to the fact that these communities are generally content with registration under the Municipal Acts. Three hundred and seven marriages of European Christians and 14,701 marriages of Indian Christians were registered under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1932)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1932; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

257. The emigration of unskilled labour from this Presidency is confined by the Indian Emigration Act to Malaya and Ceylon. General

The ports of embarkation to Malaya are Madras and Negapatam. In 1932, as in the previous year, recruitment of labourers by Kanganis was suspended and assistance to non-recruited emigrants restricted. There was no emigration through the port of Madras. Only 2 emigrants and 15 non-emigrants sailed from Negapatam for Malaya, as compared with 10 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

Emigrants for Ceylon leave from the ports of Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi. Only 19,148 persons emigrated to Ceylon during the year as compared with 30,938 in 1931. The fall is attributed to the general trade depression and to stoppage of recruitment to tea estates on account of the fall in the price of tea. The minimum cash wages in Ceylon were again reduced by the Ceylon Government in February 1932.

There were no epidemics or cases of illness at any of the depots except Mandapam where 49,308 persons were treated for hookworm. Health

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**Returning
emigrants**

The number of emigrants returning to India cannot be accurately estimated as many of them pay their own fares and get merged in the general passenger list. Fifty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-seven emigrants were repatriated or assisted to return to India from Malaya, the chief reason for their return being inability to obtain work. Repatriated emigrants from Ceylon numbered 14,698. Want of work was again the chief reason for their return ; unsuitability of climate, sickness and low wages were contributory causes. Two hundred and seventy-six persons, most of them paupers, returned to India from the colonies of Trinidad, Fiji, Mauritius and British Guiana, the port of landing being Calcutta.

**Assisted
repatria-
tion from
South
Africa**

258. Under the scheme of assisted emigration agreed to by the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa, 2,478 Indians returned from South Africa as compared with 1,410 in the previous year. The number of those returning has been steadily growing since 1930, the increase being attributed to the general economic depression and the displacement of Indian by Dutch labour. Many of the emigrants returning from South Africa were able to buy lands in their villages with the help of their bonus and savings.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1932)

[Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1932 ; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1932 ; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1932-33 ; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1932-33 ; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1932 ; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1931 to 30th September 1932 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals]

**Medical
institutions**

259. The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1932 was 1,337 (1,089 in rural areas and 248 in urban areas) as against 1,245 (1,005 in rural

areas and 240 in urban areas) in the previous year. The following table shows the different classes of institutions at work as compared with the previous year:—

	1931.	1932.
1. State-public institutions ...	189	192
2. Municipal and Local Fund institutions ...	491	494
3. Private institutions aided by the State ...	409	481
4. Private institutions not aided by the State ...	73	90
5. Railway medical institutions ...	51	47
6. State-special institutions (for special departments of Government, e.g., the Police and special sections of the public) ...	32	33

The "visited dispensary" system, which allows a medical officer to leave his permanent dispensary, if there is not sufficient work to engage him fully, on two fixed days a week at specified hours, and travel with his appliances to other villages close by, was working only in six districts and in the Vizagapatam Agency. Owing to financial stringency no new schemes were taken up during the year, but sanction was given for a scheme of training and examination of candidates for the vernacular course in midwifery in Government hospitals. On the 31st December 1932, the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council had on its registers 780 nurses, 1,668 midwives and 7 dhais.

There was a general increase in the volume of medical relief afforded during the year. The number of in-door patients increased from 207,847 in 1931 to 212,980 in 1932 and that of out-door patients from 14,001,729 to 14,744,318. Of the in-patients treated 130,402 were cured, 45,535 relieved, 22,173 discharged for other reasons and 9,366 died. The total number of patients treated for communicable diseases was 1,993,072 with 4,437 deaths. The principal diseases were malaria, dysentery, influenza and syphilis (primary and secondary). In the institutions mentioned in classes I, II, III and IV above, the total number of beds maintained was 9,754 as compared with 9,451 in the previous year. The total number of

Medical
relief

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operations performed during the year was 527,811 (as against 522,477 in 1931), the percentage of deaths being 0.26 (0.28 in 1931). Of these, 27,624 were "selected surgical operations."

The number of labour cases conducted in all classes of medical institutions fell considerably (80,172 normal and 12,176 abnormal, as against 140,403 normal and 15,003 abnormal in 1931).

Leprosy

Increased activities and the organization of an intense anti-leprosy campaign by social workers in Salem district mark out the year 1932. The opening of about 120 additional leprosy clinics during the year brought the total number of such clinics throughout the Presidency to 196.

**Venereal
diseases**

In the course of the year, 6,846 cases of venereal diseases were examined and treated at the General Hospital, Madras. There were also venereal clinics at ten hospitals in the mufassal.

Finance

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 80,92,375, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs. 81,63,315. The total expenditure was Rs. 80,77,283 as against Rs. 81,20,655 in 1931.

**Mental
hospitals**

260. There was an increase during the year in the number of patients under treatment at the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair (2,147 as compared with 2,077 in 1931). Six hundred and thirty-one patients were admitted (or re-admitted) during the year. Of those treated, 213 were cured, 124 improved, 71 discharged not improved, 39 discharged for other reasons, and 103 died, leaving 1,597 at the end of the year. The results of treatment on the whole appear to be satisfactory. The number of criminal insanes treated fell from 253 to 244. The chief causes of insanity in those admitted to the hospitals were mental stress, heredity, cannabis indica, epilepsy, syphilis, privation and starvation. The hospitals are becoming more crowded every year and proposals are under consideration either to extend the mental hospital at Madras or to open a new one at Tanjore.

Finance

The total receipts, including those from paying patients, amounted to Rs. 4,80,962 (as against Rs. 5,60,468 in 1931).

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SER-
VICESMedical
education
(1932-33)Medical
College,
MadrasMedical
College,
Vizaga-
patam

261. There were 738 students on the rolls of the Medical College, Madras, during the year, of whom 72 were women. Five hundred and seventy-eight of these were studying for University degrees. The percentage of passes at the University examinations (M.B.B.S. and L.M.S.) fell again from 49.4 to 46.6. Research work was on the increase in the several departments of the College.

There were 170 students on the rolls of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, during the year as against 155 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Final M.B.B.S. Part II Examination during the year under review was 41.51 as compared with the figure 25.71 for 1931. There were a number of changes in the staff of the College by which the post of one Professor was abolished, the work being re-distributed, and three new posts were created.

There were two medical schools for men (at Madras and Tanjore) and one for women—the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras—during the year in this Presidency. The number of pupils studying in them were 673 as against 751 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final qualifying examination fell in the schools for men but improved in the Lady Willingdon Medical School. The recommendation of the Medical Education Committee appointed by the Government in 1928 for the centralization of Medical Education in Madras and Vizagapatam took definite shape during the year under review. Admissions to the first year class of the Medical School, Tanjore, were stopped in July 1932, and those students who had failed in the first year class were transferred to the Medical School, Rayapuram.

Medical
schools

262. The number of patients treated at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, during the year was 566 as compared with 545 in the previous year. Advice without treatment was given to 191 persons. The number of persons who received a complete course of treatment at centres other than Coonoor was 8,591 as against 7,893 in the previous

Pasteur
Institute
(1932)

**VITAL
STATISTICS
AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES**

year. Of the total number of patients treated, 1 died during treatment and 37 after the completion of the treatment. Demand for antirabic vaccine is steadily on the increase and 144,900 doses were issued during the year as against 130,821 in the previous year. Training in the technique of antirabic treatment was given to 10 Government medical officers and 7 medical officers from railways and Indian States. Four more centres were opened during the year for antirabic treatment. Three hundred and forty brains of rabid or suspected rabid animals were received for examination.

**The King
Institute,
Guindy
(October
1931 to
September
1932)**

263. The King Institute, Guindy, continued to manufacture and distribute bacterial vaccine and sera, to examine specimens and to test samples of food and water. The total number of vaccine doses issued during the year was 2,414,935, which is more than the average number of doses issued during the last three years. Owing to a decrease in the prevalence of cholera during the year there was considerable fall in the demand for cholera vaccine, only 386,795 doses being issued as compared with 937,250 doses last year. The number of Kahn and Wassermann tests rose from 31,936 to 34,458. The periodical examination of samples of water from all protected water-supplies in the Presidency was carried out, the unsatisfactory quality of the water supplied to certain municipalities and railway stations being brought to the notice of the Government. Under the provisions of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 3,183 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as compared with 1,777 in the previous year. Thirty-five per cent of these were found adulterated. Various special investigations were also conducted. The survey of the flora of water-supplies in Madras revealed that the algæ most abundant in the Red Hills lake could be killed by a comparatively small dose of copper sulphate.

**Health
propa-
ganda**

264. The activities in the direction of health propaganda during the year consisted of nearly 33,500 lectures, 102,700 short talks, 14,800 magic lantern demonstrations and 520 cinema shows.

Over seven millions of people were reached by these methods. Fifteen posters in colour, three new sets of lantern slides on child welfare and tuberculosis and a cinema film on cholera were produced during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,366 was distributed as donations among a dozen non-official associations engaged on temperance work.

265. The continued financial depression reflected itself in a fall in the number of centres at which the Health Week was celebrated (8,367 as compared with 9,453 in 1931). The programme of celebrations generally followed the usual lines of processions for school children, cinema shows, essay competitions, health dramas, etc. In addition, in a few districts modern and attractive methods of propaganda like Punch and Judy shows, fancy dress processions and radio broadcasting were adopted this year. In conjunction with the health celebrations 2,957 baby shows were held.

National
Health and
Baby Week

The District Cup for the best organized Health and Baby Week was awarded to West Gōdāvari, the Municipal Shield to Virudhunagar and the Union Cup to Tiruvallur.

SANITATION (1932)

[*The Forty-third Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1932*]

266. Of the 82 municipalities in the Presidency, only 37 had a protected system of water-supply at the end of 1932, three of them being new installations. The quality of the protected water-supplies was on the whole satisfactory, but the periodical analysis by the staff of the King Institute, Guindy, showed marked deterioration in the case of Adoni, Erode, Trichinopoly and Periyakulam.

Municipalities
Water-supply and
drainage
schemes

Generally speaking, it might be said that the municipal authorities showed little enthusiasm even in applying elementary precautions for the prevention of disease. The sanitary condition of most municipalities left much to be desired. The number of public and private latrines was entirely inadequate, even those latrines which

Conser-
vancy

**VITAL
STATISTICS
AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES**

existed being ramshackle and insanitary enclosures likely to repel people. The action of the Madura Municipality in constructing a number of flush-out sanitary latrines affords a most refreshing contrast to the general run of things. Most municipal councils also failed to evince any active interest in the control of dangerous and offensive trades. Failure to exercise powers vested constitutes the real reason for the insanitary conditions of urban areas and for the high rates of morbidity and mortality therein, which are largely preventable.

Rural areas

267. The prevention of soil pollution by indiscriminate defecation and the provision of adequate and safe water-supplies for villages constitute the foundation for building up national health. During the past few years, the Rural Sanitation Campaign has been directed towards the evolution of a cheap type of village latrine, to meet the problem of soil pollution. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four borehole latrines were constructed and 66 were either reconstructed or repaired during the year. The progress of this work was most satisfactory in the Madura district. The Rural Sanitation staff also gave 370 cinema shows, 637 lantern lectures and 874 talks with illustrative charts to audiences numbering about 472,137 persons. Their energies were also devoted to an intensive educational propaganda on hookworm and to mass treatment of hookworm infection among village school children.

**Fairs and
festivals**

Of the 585 festivals held during the year, the District Health Officers supervised the important ones, while Health Inspectors were in charge of smaller festivals. The festival arrangements made by local bodies in Ganjām, Tinnevely and Guntūr districts were, generally speaking, inadequate. All the festivals in the Presidency, however, ended without any outbreak of epidemics. The success of the special sanitary arrangements made for the great Gōdāvari Pushkaram festival, which takes place once in 12 years at Rajahmundry and lasts for 20 days, was demonstrated by the fact that this festival, which invariably caused

huge outbreaks of cholera in the past, ended without an epidemic this year.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1932-33 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

268. Though a severe epidemic of smallpox ravaged the major portion of India during the year, the Madras Presidency did not suffer to any great extent. The deaths which numbered 5,363 represented only 0·12 per mille of the population. This comparative freedom from smallpox seems to be due to the thorough manner in which vaccination has been done. South Arcot district suffered rather badly with a high mortality of 1,568, but 37 out of the 82 municipalities were entirely free from attacks. General

269. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations this year was 1,406,717 or about a hundred thousand less than in 1931-32. This fall was due not to any lessened activities on the part of the department but to the fact that the thoroughness of vaccination work in previous years had resulted in a smaller number of unprotected children. With the introduction of legal compulsion the number of re-vaccinations, however, doubled. Of children under one year, 617,371 were successfully vaccinated. Primary vaccination was attended with success in 98·6 per cent of the cases and re-vaccination in 38·6 per cent. A special feature of the year was that only two vaccination insertions were made instead of the usual four, the idea being to reduce the general and local reactions arising therefrom so that vaccination might become more popular. The health staff which utilized the hot season, when routine vaccination work was suspended, for verifying the figures recorded of births and deaths, detected the existence of 2·70 lakhs of unprotected children as against 2·53 lakhs last year. Operations

270. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,76,100 as against Rs. 7,14,200 last year. The average cost of each successful case fell to As. 6-2 from As. 7-3. Finance

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

271. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

EDUCATION

[Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1932-33 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education]

General

272. The activities of the department of Education had to be curtailed during the year owing to the imperative necessity for economy in expenditure. The Government Schools of Commerce at Calicut and Vizagapatam, and the Government School of Engineering at the latter place were abolished in consequence. Further economies were effected by reduction in staff, restriction on stipends paid to teachers under training, and the abolition of several courses of study in colleges. Fresh avenues of income were explored by increasing tuition fees and introducing a system of fees for the registration of applicants seeking admission into colleges.

Statistics

273. There was a fall in the number of public institutions from 53,545 to 51,073 and in their strength from 2,877,504 to 2,864,597 ; there was also a decrease in the number of private institutions from 1,580 to 1,408, but their strength rose slightly from 47,378 to 47,928. The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 6.2 as compared with 6.3 in the previous year.

274. The number of Arts colleges for men increased from 39 to 41 during the year, but there was a slight fall in the number of students (from 12,143 to 11,627). The strength of the Oriental colleges increased slightly (from 827 to 879) though their number remained stationary. The number of students in professional colleges was 2,279 during the year, as compared with 2,055 in the previous year, the increase being notable in the two colleges for Law and Medicine at Madras.

In spite of the necessity for restricted expenditure the Madras University was able to meet a long-felt want during the year by instituting diploma courses in Geography and Music. The work of preparing a catalogue of the Mackenzie manuscripts was also commenced and two more parts of Volume V of the Tamil Lexicon were published. Arrangements were made to deliver University extension lectures at five important centres in the mufassal, besides in the City of Madras.

Madras
University

The Madras University Training Corps did not recruit up to full strength owing to a dearth of recruits. The annual camp was held at Pallavaram in September, the attendance being 14 officers and 461 men. The Christian College Company won the Willingdon Shield for the year.

The Colleges of the Andhra University opened Honour schools in Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry in July 1932. Rapid progress was made in the construction of the permanent buildings for the University at Waltair. An attempt was made to stimulate public interest in subjects like popular science and public health by the offer of prizes for the best books on these subjects in the Telugu language. Telugu literature was encouraged by the institution of a prize for the best novel on contemporary Andhra life. A series of extension lectures were arranged during the year at different centres.

Andhra
University

The Annamalai University at Chidambaram initiated an important advance in University

Annamalai
University

**Chapter
VII
IN-
STRUC-
TION**

education by incorporating into its fold the Rajah Annamalai Music College and the Sri Minakshi Oriental Training College. The regulations of the University were amended with a view to instituting a second examination for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees in September of each year.

**Secondary
education**

275. Secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 530 to 538 and their strength from 179,687 to 180,611 during the year. There were 5,733 girls reading in these schools. Nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four boys and 631 girls completed their S.S.L.C. course during the year, 135 of these being pupils belonging to depressed classes. Direct expenditure on secondary education decreased from Rs. 83.02 lakhs to Rs. 80.76 lakhs, public funds contributing 35 per cent and fees 54 per cent. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 43-11-5 and the average fee paid by each pupil Rs. 23-5-7.

**Elementary
education**

276. The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 46,681 to 44,359 and their strength from 2,264,776 to 2,248,189. The number of higher elementary schools in 1932-33 was 1,541 as against 1,428 in the previous year, more than half being under the management of local bodies. Of the 92,513 teachers in elementary schools only 57,136 were trained.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-four Panchayat schools were working during the year. Ten schools for girls were separately maintained. The tendency of Panchayats to isolate Adi-Dravida pupils from caste Hindu pupils in separate schools for the former was checked by the refusal of grants for schools not admitting Adi-Dravida pupils and for schools maintained solely for Adi-Dravidas. The total number of pupils enrolled in the schools was about 49,255, including 3,814 boys and 7,459 girls of the Adi-Dravida community. The expenditure on grants to Panchayat schools during the year was Rs. 2,51,504.

**Special and
technical
education**

277. There were 77 training schools for masters, 58 under Government management and 19 under private management. The number of students under training in these schools was 10,552 (1,671 of

the secondary grade, 6,702 of the higher elementary grade and 2,179 of the lower elementary grade). Six thousand nine hundred and forty-eight candidates (1,556 women) qualified for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination.

There was a large increase in the number of manual training classes, over 63,000 pupils attending them.

The Government Institute of Commerce in Madras was allowed to work till the end of the year for imparting instruction to 26 students of the G.D.A. class. The four recognized private commercial schools had a strength of 444. Four hundred and four pupils were undergoing training in subordinate engineering. Reference has been made elsewhere in this volume to agricultural and industrial education. At the end of the year 56,767 students were receiving instruction of a technical nature (3,338 in arts, 2,088 in commerce, 50,789 in industry and 552 in other subjects).

278. The number of schools intended solely for Indian girls fell from 5,905 to 5,787 but there was an increase in their strength by 5,111 to 388,832. The strength of the five Arts colleges for women remained almost stationary (504). In addition, 235 women students were studying in Arts colleges for men, 73 in the Medical College, 2 in the Law College and 6 in the Pattambi Sanskrit College. Eight women students were studying in the Sanskrit College for women (at Rajahmundry) and 70 in the two Training Colleges for women. The 47 high schools and the 28 middle schools contained a total number of 18,636 girls. Including girls studying in boys' schools, 23,617 girls were receiving secondary instruction during the year. The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 5,672 to 5,528 but their strength increased from 358,394 to 361,473. There were also 382,196 girls reading in boys' schools. In the 63 training schools for women teachers (36 under Government management) there were 3,177 women undergoing training. The total number of girls attending all grades of schools at the end of the year was 758,133 as compared with 737,078 in the previous year. The expenditure on collegiate and

Women's
education

**IN-
STRUC-
TION**

school education for girls was about Rs. 54.73 lakhs. The average cost of educating a girl was Rs. 485 in Arts colleges and Rs. 56-7-8 in secondary schools.

**European
education**

279. The number of institutions for Europeans decreased from 82 to 81, owing to the conversion of the Sacred Heart Girls' Middle School, Teynampet, into an Indian Middle school for girls, but their strength increased from 10,759 to 10,885. The number of non-Europeans in these schools was 1,755. One hundred and twenty-five candidates out of 183 who appeared for the European High school examination and 219 out of 345 who appeared for the Middle school examination, came out successful. The total expenditure on European education decreased from Rs. 26.41 lakhs to Rs. 24.37 lakhs, of which public funds contributed 27.8 per cent and fees 27.5 per cent.

**Muham-
madan
education**

280. The number of public institutions for Muhammadans decreased from 3,810 to 3,698 while their strength rose from 235,439 to 237,027. The number of private schools showed a slight increase from 505 to 541, and their strength from 20,803 to 23,534. In Arts colleges there were 464 pupils as compared with 475 in the previous year; their number in professional colleges increased from 91 to 106, two of whom were women. The number of Muhammadan boys in secondary schools specially intended for them increased from 3,616 to 3,824; there were also 12,681 Muhammadan boys reading in other schools. Muhammadan pupils contributed 7 per cent to the total strength of secondary schools. Public elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara fell from 1,478 to 1,469, but their strength rose from 109,779 to 111,627. The number of girls' schools decreased from 152 to 140 and their strength from 7,781 to 7,645. There were 1,025 boys and 19 girls reading in secondary schools in Malabar. The Malappuram Sessional school for Mullas and Musaliyars had a strength of 40 pupils. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education decreased from Rs. 27.90 lakhs to Rs. 27.81 lakhs.

IN-
STRUC-
TIONEducation
of de-
pressed
classes

281. In 1931-32 there were 10,215 public schools for Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes with a strength of 339,789 pupils. In 1932-33 the number of such schools decreased to 9,577 and that of pupils to 326,653. There was likewise a fall in the number of private schools from 294 to 191. The total number of pupils belonging to depressed classes in all public schools was 283,135 as against 292,211 in the previous year.

Education
of aborigi-
nal, hill
and crimi-
nal tribes

282. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes reading in all classes of institutions was 22,217 as compared with 21,546 in the previous year. There were 20 elementary schools for Chenchu children in the Kurnool district with a strength of 486. In the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari there were 366 schools for the children of hill tribes, with a strength of 9,914. In the Nilgiris 77 schools were working for the benefit of Badaga, Kota and Irula children, with a strength of 3,993. In the districts of Ramnad and Madura there were 259 schools for Kallars with a strength of 13,500 pupils and in the district of Tanjore 38 schools with 2,884 pupils. In the Salem district there were 6 schools for the education of Korava children.

Education
of defective
children

283. Nine schools (with a strength of 482) were working for the education of the blind, the deaf-mute and other defectives, two of them being intended for girls. There was in addition a leper school at Bapatla with 23 pupils on its rolls.

Miscella-
neous

284. Adult education classes were working at various centres in the Presidency. A variety of subjects were taught, including music at some centres. Reading rooms maintained at these centres were well patronized. Owing to the closing down of institutions not working properly, the number (1,662) and strength (51,529) of night schools fell almost by half as compared with the previous year. The number of boy scouts (including cubs, rovers and officers) remained stationary at 11,282. There was an appreciable increase in the number of first-class scouts, king's scouts

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TION

and proficiency badge holders. The work in the districts maintained a high standard of efficiency. The number of girl guides increased by 900, the additions including a new company and flock formed in a criminal tribe settlement.

Finance

285. The total expenditure on education decreased from Rs. 567.62 lakhs to Rs. 531.59 lakhs, of which public funds bore 60 per cent and private funds 40 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 61 and 39 respectively. The decrease was mainly under "Buildings" and "Boarding charges in the hostels," though the decrease was shared by all classes of institutions.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[Commissioner's Report for the year 1932-33]

286. Nine examinations were held this year at 830 centres, the total number of candidates registered and examined being 45,014 and 43,693 respectively. Five of these centres were outside the Presidency. Particulars relating to each of the examinations are given below :—

Serial number.	Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-leaving Certificate			
	Public examination	21,090	20,731	410
2	Training School-leaving Certificate examination	11,098	10,852	134
3	Deputy Inspector of Schools' Test examination	* 117	* 97	19
4	Government Technical examinations.	* 11,593	* 10,925	205
5	Public examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools	378	363	17
6	Technical Teachers' Certificate examination	* 137	* 132	21
7	European School examinations ...	536	528	20
8	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for men) ...	52	52	1
9	Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	13	13	3
	Total ...	45,014	43,693	830

* Number of subject candidates.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public examination under the old scheme was held for the last time in March 1933 for the benefit of a certain class of candidates. One hundred and sixteen schools used the vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the Public examination.

"Thirteen diplomas, of which 10 were for Commerce, 2 for Drawing, and 1 for Chemists and Druggists, and 79 Group certificates were issued during the year at the technical examinations.

The number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes, or who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers, admitted to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public examination without payment of fees was 185.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

287. In reviewing the work of the school Pupils during the year the Director of Public Instruction commented favourably on the high pitch of excellence attained by it in tone, discipline and physical activities as well as in class work and examination results. The total number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1933 was 515 (313 boys and 202 girls). There were 340 children registered and awaiting admission.

The school presented 23 pupils for the Cambridge examinations of whom one gained Honours and four Distinctions. In this year the school sent in 15 candidates for the Government examinations for European schools. The results were gratifying as 13 passed gaining one First Class and three Distinctions. One boy of the school topped the list of successful candidates in the entrance examination to the Indian Military Academy. Eight boys passed in the Chepstow examination and two in the Air Craft Apprentices examination. The results in the Trinity College Music examinations were particularly good as all the four boys and 13 out of 15 girls presented gained Honours in Theory. Urdu, Chemistry and Biology were added to the curriculum.

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IN-
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TION**

Physical
and
Military
training

The boys continued to show their usual keenness in hockey, foot-ball and cricket. Hockey was also played by the girls whose companies of Girl Guides and Blue Birds gave a good account of themselves. The excellent result shown by the school in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition last year for which the cadets received the congratulations of His Excellency the Governor was improved upon still further as the school jumped up from the eleventh to the fourth place among the best 100 units in the Empire.

Health

The health of the school was not so good as it was last year but shows an improvement over 1930-31 (in 1931-32 the sick rate seems to have been exceptionally low).

Finance

The expenditure in the year amounted to Rs. 3,45,048, the income being slightly in excess of this figure.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1932-33 ; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1932-33 ; Report on the Madras Record Office for 1932-33 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications*]

**Connemara
Public
Library**

288. The Connemara Public Library seems to be steadily increasing in popularity. The number of readers in the year was 60,468 as compared with 53,970 in the previous year ; there was also a large increase in the number of books consulted, from 125,573 to 153,802. The system of delivering books at the residence of members, instituted in 1931, was given up as the staff was insufficient for the purpose. Over twenty thousand volumes were lent out, 246 of these being to mufassal libraries affiliated to the Connemara Public Library. The additions to the books in the library numbered only 494 as against 988 in the previous year, but the Fine Arts section was enriched by the incorporation in it of the Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library.

**Oriental
Manu-
scripts
Library**

289. The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library increased during the year from 5,296 to 5,428 and the number of works consulted also rose from 8,594 to 11,274. One

hundred and thirty-nine manuscripts and 125 printed books were issued on loan. Four Islamic manuscripts and one Sanskrit manuscript were acquired for the library.

290. Educational associations and reading rooms increased in number from 2,523 to 2,563 but their strength decreased from 115,075 to 114,212. The number of reading rooms and literary associations also increased from 1,204 to 1,297.

Educa-
tional
associations
and
reading
rooms

291. The Madras Record Office received 11,525 requisitions for records during the year from public offices, 49 of them involving prolonged search. Progress was made in the repair of eighteenth and nineteenth century volumes. Other work done during the year included labelling, cataloguing and indexing. Apart from the annual accession of records by transfer from offices in the Presidency, six volumes of Portuguese records and four volumes of Malabar district records were received from the Record Office, Bombay. Eight research students were given access to the records during the year.

Madras
Record
Office

The following records were printed and published during the year :—

Publica-
tions

Twenty-eight volumes of Secretariat and Collectorate records of the eighteenth century comprising of letters to and from Fort St. George, despatches to and from England, and Fort St. David and Tellicherry Consultations ; indexes to proceedings of the Revenue Department for the years 1801, 1802 and 1803 ; and the last volume (" Review ") of the Baramahal Records.

292. During the year 1932, three hundred newspapers were published in the Presidency of which 131 appeared in Madras City, 168 in the mufassal and 1 in French India. Seventy-six of these were in English, 110 in Tamil, 46 in Telugu, 10 in Malayalam and 14 in Kanarese. There was a general fall in newspaper circulation largely due to economic depression and the advent of cheap amusement journals. The principal English dailies were the *Hindu*, an uncompromising but sober critic of the Government ; the *Madras Mail*, the organ of European opinion ; *Swarajya*, an

Periodicals
Statistics

IN-
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TION

advocate of extreme nationalistic views; *Justice*, the mouth-piece of the Non-Brahmans; and the *Indian Express*, an aggressive "Free Press" journal. *My Magazine*, a fortnightly periodical of the humorous type, came into prominence during the year with the introduction of a system of prizes for solving puzzles. The vernacular papers of which the Tamil *Sutandira Sangu*, *Swadesa-mitran*, *Gandhi*, *Kudi Arasu* and *Ananda Bodhini*, the Telugu *Samadarsini*, the Malayalam *Mathrubhumi* and the Kanarese *Prajamatha* were the chief, were, with few exceptions, vehement advocates of the nationalistic movement and opponents of the policy of Government.

Topics

The year began with a storm of protest against the refusal of His Excellency the Viceroy to grant an interview to Mr. Gandhi on his return from the second Round Table Conference and the arrest and imprisonment of prominent Congress leaders. The nationalist Press deplored the troubled atmosphere in which the Round Table Committees had to work, throwing the entire blame on what they termed the sudden reversal of Government tactics. The Premier's Communal Award was bitterly criticised as being merely part of the British policy of "divide and rule" by perpetuating communal jealousies. The Poona Pact was, however, acclaimed with jubilation, and for once the nationalist Press joined in whole-hearted commendation of the British Government for its prompt acceptance of an all-Indian agreement. Mr. Gandhi came into prominence again in the newspapers towards the end of the year by his fast leading up to the Poona Pact. Attention was focussed on the temple entry question by Kelappan's fast at Guruvayur in Malabar. The Swadeshi movement received the fervent blessing of the Press as a whole. There was no abatement in the campaign of bitter abuse against the police. The future position and pay of the public services came in for a great deal of discussion. As usual the papers were interested in international problems affecting the interests of India. The Ottawa Agreement was denounced as detrimental to the interests of the foreign trade of the country.

IN-
STRUC-
TIONRegistra-
tion of
books

293. The number of books registered during the year was 3,590 as against 3,406 of the previous year, while the number of periodicals fell from 1,034 to 870. Eighty per cent of the publications were classified as original, as distinguished from republication and translation. Nearly half the literary activity of the province was in Madras. Thirty-three per cent of the publications were in Tamil, 23 per cent in English and 20 per cent in Telugu. Religion formed the subject-matter of 30 per cent but only 6 per cent of the publications contributed to the promotion of scientific knowledge. The tone and character of the publications were on the whole satisfactory and along progressive lines.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

294. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

295. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the work of re-arranging and re-organizing the various branches of the Government Museum in Madras, especially in the matter of labelling metal images, insects and botanical specimens. Lantern slides to illustrate the life of some of the primitive hill tribes of South India were under preparation. Very useful work was done by giving demonstrations in botany, zoology, archaeology and anthropology to a number of teachers and by conducting over 3,500 pupils on organized tours round the Museum. Two hundred and seventy-four coins were acquired for the numismatic section; forty-four bronze images, ranging in size from a few inches to four feet, were restored by electrolytic process. There was a considerable increase in the number of visitors to the Museum, over 543,000 persons visiting the old building.

Govern-
ment
Museum

The Museum Theatre was in great demand and was used on 46 occasions during the year, 12 of those being performances of the Madras Dramatic Theatre

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TION
—

Society and 6 concerts of the Madras Musical Association. The annual meeting of the All-India Women's Conference was also held there.

Zoological
Gardens

296. The Zoo in the People's Park is under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras. The popularity of this institution is shown by the fact that a sum of Rs. 20,900 was realized from entrance fees. The value of the livestock in the Zoo on the 31st March 1933 was Rs. 25,409.

Astronomy
(1932)
Kodaikānal
Obser-
vatory

297. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. During the year 1932, the record of solar activity was continued as in former years. Photoheliograms were obtained on 342 days; spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 335 days, in hydrogen light on 291 days; and spectroheliograms of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 309 days, in hydrogen light on 264 days.

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in sunspot activity amounting to about 41 per cent, the mean daily number observed being 1.0. The approximate mean latitude of the spots observed was $9^{\circ}1$ in the northern and $7^{\circ}2$ in the southern hemisphere. The prominence activity showed a decrease of 27 per cent in number and 47 per cent in area compared with the year 1931; there was also a decrease of 37 per cent in the areas of prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings.

It was found by comparison that forms and motions of prominences in calcium and hydrogen for the years 1929 to 1931 were essentially identical in the two elements. These facts constitute observational evidence against the theory of radiation pressure as the force supporting prominences and driving eruptive prominences away from the sun, unless it can be shown that the pressure (which can only be appreciable on atoms of ionised calcium) is in some way communicated to other atoms.

Madras
Obser-
vatory

The Madras Observatory was reduced to the status of a pilot balloon station in March 1932.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

"298. In the Madras Presidency, during the year under report as in the previous year, conservation was minimised as far as possible, and no excavation was undertaken, except in connection with the preservation of the structural Buddhist remains at Nagarjunakonda, Guntūr district, and the examination of two ancient Buddhist sites, one situated at Buddhapadu, Nellore district, and the other at Pithapuram, East Gōdāvari district. Archæ-
ology

The total grant allotted for the conservation of protected monuments in this Presidency during the year was Rs. 24,648 out of which a sum of Rs. 22,506 was spent, as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 26,679 out of the grant of Rs. 28,455 sanctioned last year.

Special repairs of a very urgent nature were carried out by repairing the damaged embankment wall of the Shore temple at the Seven Pagodas, rebuilding the disturbed inscribed walls of the Valisvara temple at Tiruvalisvaram, Tinnevely district, and providing supports to the gopurams of Siva and Gopalakrishna temples at Timmalapuram, Bellary district, which were in a dangerous state. The famous and extensive sites of the Hampi Ruins, the Seven Pagodas, and the historical fortress of Gingee, were conserved in the usual manner, a few improvements on a modest scale being carried out. The upkeep of historical forts like those at Gooty, Dindigul, Chandragiri, Siddhavattam, Palghat, Tollicherry, etc., was specially attended to. The protected monuments scattered throughout the Presidency were maintained in a fair state of preservation.

Excavations having been almost completed at Nagarjunakonda in the Guntūr district, the most interesting ancient Buddhist site in this circle, only petty repairs like the clearance of jungle growth from and around the archæological

ARCHAEOLOGY
AND
EPI-
GRAPHY

remains, improvements to roads and pathways leading to them and repairs to the disturbed brick walls of stupas and monasteries were carried out during the year.

The land on which these ancient and valuable monuments stand passed into the hands of the Archæological Department during the course of this year after prolonged legal proceedings.

Epigraphy

299. Three hundred and sixty-one stone inscriptions and nine copper-plates were examined during the year. The earliest record in the collection belongs to the reign of the Pallava king Mahēndravarman III and is incised on a stone slab which was found at Conjeeveram. It is a label reading *Mahēndravarmmēśvara-griham* (the temple of god Mahēndravarmmēśvara). An inscription of the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Nandivarman Pallavamalla (*circa* A.D. 696-761) examined during the year contains the earliest known epigraphical reference to the village of Māmallapuram (modern Mahābalipuram). The charter of the Eastern Chālukya king Vishnuvardhana III (A.D. 709-746) examined in the year applies to him the epithet *abhilashita-kārya-Vijaya-siddhi*. Other records of this king known so far call him simply *Vijaya-siddhi*. Among the Pāndya inscriptions discovered in the year are records belonging to the kings Mārañjadaian, Śadaiyamāran, and Vira-Pāndya "who took the head of the Chōla." Palæographically all these records may be assigned to the tenth century A.D. The first two of these rulers may be identified respectively with Parāntaka-Viranārayana-Sadaiyan and his son Rājasimha III of the Bigger Sinnamanūr Plates. The third, Vira-Pāndya, must be identical with the king of that name whose victim was Sundara-Chōla Parāntaka II. In an epigraph of this king, Vira-Pāndya, mention is made of a subordinate called Sennappi. The surname *Pāndimārttānda Pallavaraiyan* applied to this personage in the record would indicate that Vira-Pāndya bore the title of Pāndimārttānda (Sanskrit *Pāndya-Mārttānda*). In the collection there is a record of Māravarman Sundara-Pāndya I which is dated in

the fiftieth year of his reign. Its contents would show that both Ceylon and Kalinga were conquered by this king. No other known record supplies this information. The Chōla inscription found at Tirukkalikkunram in the Chingleput district is another noteworthy document. It belongs to the reign of Kulōttunga-Chōla II and shows how a heinous crime like murder was sometimes very leniently punished in those days. The brother of a murdered person, the inscription states, was persuaded by the local "elders" to forswear revenge on the murderer, on condition that the latter agreed to burn two perpetual lamps in the Siva temple. A fragmentary inscription, which, on palæographic considerations, may be attributed to the time of Rājendra Chōla I is another important find of the year. It is a record of the provision made by the *Mahāsabhā* (Village-assembly) of Anūr for the maintenance of the teachers of the Vēdas, the Mīmāṃsā and several other branches of Sanskrit learning.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

300. *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 222 of the Report for the year 1929-30.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England

301. On the 31st of March 1933 there were 86 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Three chaplains were granted leave out of India and the one vacancy which existed at the end of the previous year was filled up. The services of a probationary chaplain were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for work in the diocese of Calcutta. One European was ordained deacon; one Indian and one European were ordained priests. Four clergymen received licences to officiate either as English ministers, missionaries or Indian pastors. The additional portion of the burial ground at Yercaud was consecrated on the 18th September 1932.

There are five maintained churches in the diocese of Dornakal, four in the diocese of Tinnevely, and three maintained and assisted churches in the diocese of Travancore and Cochin. Alms and other donations of the people, offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the four dioceses during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,65,066.

Church of Scotland

302. The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of a Presidency Senior Chaplain at Madras, and one chaplain at Bangalore. Wesleyan ministers were in charge of the Chaplaincy

at Secunderabad till November 1932 when a Government chaplain was posted to that station. At Kotagiri and Arkonam missionaries acted as chaplains, while at Wellington a United Board chaplain ministered to presbyterians in the station.

STATIONERY

303. The value of stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1932-33 was Rs. 5,60,255 (English stores Rs. 3,58,220 and Indian stores Rs. 2,02,035) against Rs. 4,49,663 (English stores Rs. 2,53,697 and Indian stores Rs. 1,95,966) in 1931-32. Opening balance

The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 9,47,629 (English stores Rs. 8,09,296 and Indian stores Rs. 1,38,333) as compared with Rs. 11,03,426 (English stores Rs. 6,71,977 and Indian stores Rs. 4,31,449) in 1931-32. Receipts

The total value of stores issued during the year amounted to Rs. 7,77,000 (English stores Rs. 5,07,420 and Indian stores Rs. 2,69,580) against Rs. 9,92,834 (English stores Rs. 5,67,454 and Indian stores Rs. 4,25,380) last year. Issues

The value of stationery debited to Local Funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment during the year amounted to Rs. 23,077 against Rs. 39,674 in 1931-32. Local funds

The value of closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 7,30,884 (English stores Rs. 6,60,096 and Indian stores Rs. 70,788) against Rs. 5,60,255 (English stores Rs. 3,58,220 and Indian stores Rs. 2,02,035) in 1931-32. Closing balance

GOVERNMENT PRESS

304. The receipts for the year, including receipts in England, amounted to Rs. 4,73,308 as compared with Rs. 3,40,901 (revised) in the previous year, the increase being due to recoveries effected from local bodies on account of the printing of electoral rolls and forms. The net expenditure, inclusive of expenditure in England, was Rs. 10,61,242 against Rs. 10,46,045 in 1931-32. Finance

MIS-
CELLA-
NEOUSPublica-
tions

305. Acts and books to the face value of Rs. 95,863 were added during the year, as against Rs. 54,991 in the previous year, the increase being due to the issue of village census statistics, Madras detailed standard specifications, book on South Indian weeds and vernacular editions of the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts. The sales, including those by commission agents, amounted to Rs. 32,577 against Rs. 29,691 in 1931-32. The sales effected through agents alone amounted to Rs. 8,173 as compared with Rs. 5,133 in the previous year. The value of free issues of publications during the year amounted to Rs. 58,642 against Rs. 59,672 in the previous year. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., distributed apart from sales, was 426,707, including 39,118 copies of Government proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the Press.

Printing
and
binding

306. The total work charges for printing and binding amounted to Rs. 9,31,487, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 4,45,877, and the cost of maps, stereos, blocks, etc., to Rs. 19,167.

Miscella-
neous

307. The total output in the type-foundry was 118,509 lb., consisting of foundry type and quotations, monotype-cast types, leads and rule material and stereo and electro types. The expenditure on the supply of, and repairs to, rubber stamps, pads, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,098. The total number of covers and forms printed for supply during the year was 194 millions showing an increase of 3 millions over the previous year, the increase being due to forms and ballot papers printed in connection with elections to local bodies.

Plant to the value of Rs. 2,64,563 was added during the year. The book value of plant, after deducting depreciation at the close of the year, was Rs. 14,63,995. The closing balance of stock of stores was Rs. 1,03,006 against Rs. 1,84,520 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller stock of paper on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses passed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,049 as compared with Rs. 53,629 in the previous year, the increase being

due to the printing of electoral rolls of local bodies. The value of bills checked for private bodies was Rs. 74,432 against Rs. 63,325 (revised) in the previous year.

Retrenchment in printing was effected during the year by reduction in the size of types used and the number of copies printed, modification in the style of printing and binding, and by restriction of the number of illustrations. The economy effected thereby is computed at Rs. 29,593 recurring and Rs. 5,691 non-recurring savings.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1932)

[*Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India—Medico-legal Investigations*]

308. The work of the department in 1932, as measured by the number of analyses done, showed a small decrease over the previous year (6,136 analyses as against 6,360 in 1931). This drop, however, is not large enough to be of any significance as a greater volume of work was attended to than in 1930 (5,406 analyses).

General

309 Three hundred and twenty-three cases of human poisoning were investigated during the year in which 409 persons were affected and 232 died. In 52 per cent of the cases poison was found. Opium was again the most common poison (found in 33 cases) with arsenic coming next (24 cases). Among the more unusual poisons was one case in which eucalyptus oil was used, though the generally accepted theory is that this oil is non-poisonous. Investigations were also made by the department into tests for yellow oleander, a very common poison in Madras.

Medico-
legal

Human
poisoning

The number of animal poisoning cases investigated was 38. Poison was detected in 23 cases, oleander (12 cases) and arsenic (7 cases) being the most common ones.

Animal
poisoning

There were 816 cases of stains involving the examination of 3,824 articles. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six specimens were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta. In one

Stain cases

Chapter IX
MISCELLANEOUS**Miscellaneous**

of these cases the examination was made about four years after the police had discovered the blood-stained articles, but no more difficulty was experienced than with tests for fresh stains.

Several cases of incendiarism which occurred during the year were traced to the use of yellow phosphorous. One of these cases related to strange happenings in a house where various articles had suddenly burst into flames for no apparent reason, on different days, popular superstition ascribing these things to black magic. Some investigations were made into the question of determining whether or not the same kind of typescript had been typed in the same machine. It was found that, given enough of the samples, by means of careful measurement of the spacing and alignment of letters it was possible to give a definite answer.

General analyses

310. The number of general analyses done was 198 as against 223 in 1931. Among the most interesting of these were some investigations made at the instance of Government into the best method of estimating the amount of petrol vapour in the air in the holds of ships.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS**Institutions**

311. The number of charitable institutions in the Presidency fell from 3,468 to 3,426 with a corresponding decrease in aggregate income from Rs. 25,78,154 and 20 muras of rice to Rs. 24,71,808 and 20 muras of rice. Of these, 2,108 institutions were maintained entirely by public subscriptions and donations and by endowments of land and money, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 9.89 lakhs. Government supported 317 institutions at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs; and 242 institutions were maintained partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 6.54 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 759 institutions costing Rs. 4.77 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on local bodies.

Institutions intended for the relief of travellers numbered 2,016. Of these, 1,116 were reserved for Hindus, 25 for Muhammadans, 2 for Europeans

and Anglo-Indians and the remaining 873 were not restricted to any particular class or sect of people. Five hundred and sixty-four institutions were set apart entirely for the relief of Brahmans of which 502 were wholly supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 565, while for orphans, the blind, the deaf and lepers, the total number was only 60. The total number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 16,765,526 showing a fall from the figure 17,837,875 for 1931-32.

312. The receipts of the Langarkhana including the opening balance of Rs. 1,048-12-5 were Rs. 5,848-12-5 and its expenditure, Rs. 4,472-4-0. The average daily number of Muhammadan paupers who received aid from the institution rose from 248 in the previous year to 298. Triplicane
Langar-
khana

313. The average daily number of inmates in the Monegar Choultry was 95 as against 93 in the previous year. The daily average cost of diet per pauper decreased from As. 2-5 to As. 2-3. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 10,453 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,779. Monegar
Choultry

314. The average daily number of out-door paupers who received rice at the Raja of Venkata-giri Choultry was 219 as against 210 in the previous year. The monthly average cost of rice per pauper fell from Rs. 1-5-3 to Rs. 1-4-11. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,593 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,129 of which nearly Rs. 3,300 represented the cost of the rice distributed during the year. Raja of
Venkata-
giri
Choultry

TOWN-PLANNING

*[Annual Report of the Director of Town-planning for the
year 1932-33]*

315. No progress was made by the municipal General councils during the year in the preparation of general town-planning schemes as required by section 8 of the Town-Planning Act (as amended in 1930). As pointed out in the Administration

Chapter IX
MISCELLANEOUS
 —

Report for last year this was partly due to the delay in issuing the revised Town-Planning Rules which came into force only on 1st April 1933.

Schemes

Four new town-planning schemes were sanctioned during the year, thus raising the number of sanctioned schemes from 29 to 33. One hundred and twenty town-planning schemes were under preparation. It is a matter for regret that some of the municipal councils and panchayat boards have abandoned the schemes already undertaken by them and that as many as 40 municipal councils and 28 local boards to whose areas the Town-Planning Act has been extended have not yet taken any action under the Act. So far 25 municipal councils have appointed new town-planning committees. Besides the Madras Corporation only 13 municipal councils and two local boards maintained the Town-Planning Fund Account during the year. The Corporation of Madras decided to tackle the question of slum clearance systematically.

Industrial areas

Eighteen municipal councils and 15 panchayats fixed their industrial areas.

Miscellaneous

316. During the year the Town-Planning Department in addition to the scrutiny of regular town-planning schemes gave advice on about 176 cases, including town extension schemes, housing schemes for depressed and working classes, building schemes and other miscellaneous matters.

MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION

[Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1932-33]

General

317. The Madras Services Commission Act (Act XI of 1929) was amended during the year, vesting the power of appointment and removal of the Chairman and Members of the Madras Services Commission in the Governor, instead of in the Governor in Council.

Examinations

The Commission took over the conduct of Government departmental examinations, and of

"the periodical test in shorthand for persons in receipt of shorthand allowance, and held these examinations for the first time in June 1933. No examination was held for the recruitment of clerks as 50 per cent of the candidates selected in previous years had not yet been appointed. The Special Test examinations were held in June and December 1932 at 28 centres including Pudukkottai and Mercara. In January 1932 the fees prescribed for the various special tests were enhanced, exemption from payment being granted to Government servants under certain conditions.

During the year the Commission selected candidates for 30 classes of posts and interviewed 2,156 applicants for appointment in various Provincial and Subordinate services. The Commission also dealt with 22 references under section 11 of the Madras Services Commission Act and drew up lists of officers of the subordinate services qualified for appointment to the following Provincial Services, or gave advice on the suitability of officers nominated for appointment to those services :—

Interview
and selec-
tion of
candidates

Madras Agricultural Service.

Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).

Madras Co-operative Service.

Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).

Madras Excise Service.

Madras General Service (Class III)—Senior Assistant to the Government Analyst.

Madras General Service (Class VI)—Assistant Secretary to Government.

Madras Medical Service (General Branch).

Madras Police Service.

Madras Public Health Service.

Madras Registration Service.

Madras Veterinary Service.

The Government accepted the Commission's suggestion to dispense with the production of a medical certificate along with an application for employment except in the case of posts for which a standard of physique was prescribed.

The Commission advised the Government on Miscellaneous 28 appeals, 8 memorials and 40 original disciplinary cases.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE
OF GOVERNMENT

318. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1933 is shown in the following table :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in perma- nent ap- point- ments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	641	3,976	9,816	1,336
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	358	2,375	8,322	35,100
Scheduled Classes ...	2	20	119	1,998
Muhammadans	87	407	1,831	10,622
Non-Asiatics and Anglo- Indians	413	493	41	7
Indian Christians ...	139	669	1,473	2,502
Others	11	10	25	139

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